The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,315.—VOL. LXIII. MONDAY, JUNE 12, 871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th of May, at her residence, Queen-street, Newtown, the wife of EDWARD THOMAS NEWELL, of twin daughters.

On the 4th instant, at Tumut, the wife of Mr. BARRYMORE, solicitor, of a son.

On the 7th instant, at Carrandooley, Bungendore, the wife of P. H. OSBORNE, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Roseville, St. Leonards, the wife of JAMES THOMSON, Esq., of a son.

On Saturday, the 10th instant, at her residence, St John's Road, Forest Lodge, Mrs. L. P. SYMONS, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at 81, Elizabeth-street, Mrs. ALEXANDER DEAN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th instant, at the York-street Synagogue, by the Rev. Alexander B. Davis, DAVID, third son of the late Mr. S. MARKS, to MIRIAM, youngest daughter of the late Mr. N. MANDELSON. No cards.

On the 10th instant, at Sydney, ALFRED JOHN, second surviving son of the late W. T. CAPE, to SARAH, eldest daughter of the late JOHN LARKING SCARVELL, Windsor.

DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, at her grandmother's residence, Liverpool, ISABELLA MAUD, youngest beloved daughter of THOMAS and JANET WEARNE, of Sydney, aged 1 year and 3 months.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, ELIZA, the beloved wife of EDWARD THOMAS NEWELL, and daughter of the late Captain John Burlinson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, deeply lamented, aged 31 years. English papers please copy.

On Sunday morning, 11th June, at her temporary residence, Broughton-street, Glebe, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr. ABRAHAM POLLOCK, aged 66 years.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S.S. CITY OF ADELAIDE, 2033 tons, David Walker, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 1 o'clock p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER. This steamship has been fitted expressly for this mail service. The ventilation is so arranged that the side ports in each cabin can be kept open during the voyage. The greater number of the staterooms are fitted with two berths only. Eight special staterooms for families have a single and double bed in each. There is also a ladies' sitting-room, plunge and shower baths for ladies, and also for gentlemen. The after part of the saloon is arranged as a sitting and concert room, having a piano. An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel.

A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past fifteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS

TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Florence Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO GLADSTONE.—Florence Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON. — Florence Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5; and Egmont, direct, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Thursday, 15th instant.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Office—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, THIS NIGHT, MONDAY, at 9.
TO MANNING RIVER direct.—The FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, MONDAY, at 4 sharp. No cargo received after 3.
TO MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, taking cargo for the BELLINGER RIVER, to be transhipped.—The DIAMANTINA, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at noon.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.—HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW, at 9 p.m. SUSANAH CUTHBERT, for RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, 48 hours after arrival.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Office—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship

ALHAMBRA,

will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 17th instant, via Bluff.

Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:—

YOU YANGS,
THIS DAY,
MONDAY, June 12th,
at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
MACEDON,
on SATURDAY, June 17th,
at 12 O'CLOCK NOON;

From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.

THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.

RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS, £6 10s.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

N.B.—NO GOODS will be RECEIVED after 11 a.m. on THIS DAY of SAILING.

WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—

MACEDON,
On TUESDAY, June 13th, at 6 p.m.
FARES:—
Saloon 10s
Steerage 5s

N.B.—No goods will be received after 3 p.m. on THE DAY of sailing.

WILLIAM HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO QUEENSLAND.

The regular trading steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
J. Torrance, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on or about SATURDAY, the 17th instant, for
BRISBANE,
GLADSTONE, and
ROCKHAMPTON,
taking passengers and cargo at
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Shippers are respectfully informed that Bills of Lading will be signed only at the office, on the wharf, and on forms to be had there or at our office. For all particulars apply to

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 12 noon.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10. John Penn, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA.—John Penn, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hlaline, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—John Penn, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS DAILY calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville or Tarban, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Subiaco.

From King-street, 7, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5; to Ryde, 6.15; extra to Hunter's Hill and Tarban, 4.15 p.m., Saturday excepted.

From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5.

ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey passengers to and from the steamers to the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.

Fares—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.

THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR LONDON.
The WINDSOR CASTLE.

This fine A1 for 15 years clipper ship will be dispatched about 30th June. Has splendid accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The splendid new A1 clipper ship
RAJAH,
1258 tons register, Archibald Halliday, commander, having a large portion of her cargo already engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

Intending passengers are particularly requested to inspect the magnificent saloon accommodation of this fine ship.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

The Magnificent Clipper Ship
WINEFRED,
1359 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, sails
TUESDAY, 20th June.

Superior accommodations.
Saloon—according to agreement.
Second Cabin £25
Steerage £18

Apply to Captain LOFTUS; or to
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FOR LONDON.

The WARWICK, 1005 tons, A 1, 21 years.

This high class clipper ship, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain SKINNER; to

J. R. CATTELL and CO.; or to
R. TOWNS and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

FOR OVALAU, SAVU SAVU, and TAVIUNI, FIJIS.

The clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN will sail positively on MONDAY, and shippers will please complete shipments by that date.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain LAKE, at Market Wharf; to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street; or to E. VICKERY, Pitt-street.

FOR LEVUKA and TAVIUNA, FIJI.—The favourite passenger ship DUKE OF EDINBURGH, 600 tons, J. D. Harley, commander, under charter, will clear at H. M.'s Customs, positively on WEDNESDAY next, 14th, full or not full, and sail THURSDAY MORNING.

Shippers of stock will please arrange at once.

For all particulars apply to Captain HARLEY, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, Circular Quay; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, FOR FIJI.—Shippers will please send in Bills of Lading for signature, and passengers pay balance of passage money early this morning, as vessel clears at Customs to-day and sails to-morrow.

JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97 and 99, York-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS FOR AUCKLAND.

KATE, Captain M'Kinnon, about 16th June.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st July.
ALICE CAMERON, Captain Carter, 15th July.

GOODS RECEIVED FOR THIS LINE FREE OF WHARFAGE.

For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA.—TUESDAY, at noon. Victoria Wharf.

FOR BROADSOUND and CLEVELAND BAY.—The regular trader JANE will be quickly dispatched. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE. — The clipper schooner ROYAL DUKE, Captain D. G. Stewart, clears for the abovenamed port on TUESDAY, 13th instant. Shippers will please have cargo alongside, at the Commercial Wharf, IMMEDIATELY, to ensure shipment, and prevent detention of the vessel.

CAMPBELL and M'DONALD.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE. — The clipper schooner MAY QUEEN now loading, and will sail TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The STAR OF THE SEA This Evening. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wf.

FOR TWEED RIVER.—Schooner SETTLER'S FRIEND, This Morning. Wm. Short, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—Schooner UNDAUNTED, first fair wind. Wm. Short, Victoria Wf.

WANTED, to charter two smart VESSELS carrying about 300 tons and 120 tons respectively.

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, A1 clipper HELEN MALCOLM. Captain GALLOIS, Alger's Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—First-class schooner AGNES. Apply on board, Booth's Wharf, Balmain.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, 400 to 600 tons burthen—coal to Honolulu, from Sydney or Newcastle. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, 3, Gresham-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 3, Spring-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, and determining what course shall be adopted with reference to the liquidation of the debts of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. DE V. LAMB, Chairman.
29th May, 1871.

LECTURES.

RIVAL EMPIRES.—By special request, the Rev. J. GREENWOOD, M.A., will repeat his LECTURE on the "Franco-Prussian War," in the Bathurst-street Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871, at 8 p.m. Tickets 1s each.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN BATTERY, V. A. —READ last SATURDAY'S NOTICE.

T. B. BAMFORD, Hon. Secretary.

NO. 2. CO. S. B. V. R.—Company will Assemble at Victoria Barracks, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Musketry Instruction commences THIS DAY.

C. A. WILSON, Captain.

5 CO. V. R.—Company Drill TO-NIGHT, 7.30, Hyde Park Barracks. A. O. MORIARTY, Captain.

NO. 6 CO. VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Captain's PARADE, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Hyde Park. Full Dress. March out to Balmain. Supper provided. Return per steamer. Every member requested to attend.

GERARD PHILLIPS, Captain.

ST. LEONARDS V. R.—Every Member to attend drill in full dress, on the 14th, at 7.30.

J. W. GUISE, Captain.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Members will be held, at the principal office of the Society, New Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the nineteenth day of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a Director in lieu of Professor John Smith, M.D., who has resigned.

Members desirous of becoming CANDIDATES for the vacant seat are required, by the provisions of By-law XXXIX., to give written notice of the same to the Board, or to the Secretary, at least THIRTY CLEAR DAYS BEFORE such meeting.

Dated at Sydney this 2nd day of June, 1871.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
General Secretary.

TO CHARLES NATHAN, Esq., F.R.C.S., &c., &c., Macquarie-street.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, hearing that we are likely to lose the very eminent services of Professor Smith, M.D., from the Board, by his temporary absence from the colony, and being impressed with the desirability of one of the Directors possessing competent medical knowledge, request you will offer yourself for the seat when it becomes vacant, and undertake to do all in our power towards securing your return.

Sydney, May, 1871.
(Signed) ALFRED STEPHEN, Orielton.
W. M. MANNING.
FREDK. M. DARLEY.
GEO. A. LLOYD.

Here follow 875 signatures of members of the Society.

To Sir Alfred Stephen,
Sir William Manning,
The Hon. F. M. Darley, M.L.C.,
Geo. Alfred Lloyd, M.L.A.,
and the other gentlemen signing the above requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel much honoured by your requisition, and have great pleasure in responding by placing my services at your disposal. I must leave the matter entirely with my fellow members, promising to devote my careful attention to their interests if elected.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Faithfully yours,
CHARLES NATHAN.

O. GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC CLUB.—MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 8. E. A. JONES, Hon. Sec.

L. O. L. DUKE OF EDINBURGH, No. 33.—The usual Monthly MEETING will be held in the Lodge Room, Oddfellows' Hall, Balmain, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. By order of the W.M.

L. O. L., No. 53, will hold their MEETING, at the Lodge Room, Raglan-street, Waterloo, TO-NIGHT.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.—United Temperance Hall, this evening at 8. J. G. Wilson.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Lodge, 817 E.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 sharp.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266 I. C.—Monthly Meeting, This Evening, at 7.30.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1.

APPROPRIATION MEETING,

THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 9 o'clock sharp, to appropriate the sum of £150 or £300, by the process of SALE, for ten years, FREE of INTEREST. Persons desirous of joining this Society can do so THIS EVENING, from 6 till 9 o'clock, and all shares taken up by that time will be entitled to participate in above appropriation.

Shares, £150; subscriptions, 2s. 9d. weekly; entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; rules 6d.

The adjourned General MEETING of Members of this Society, will be held THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock, said meeting being convened under Rule 24.

H. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

A MEETING of the Members of the SYDNEY GUN CLUB will be held at the Oxford Hotel, THIS DAY, Monday, at 5 o'clock p.m.

J. LANDER, Hon. Sec.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.

Sections of the intended permanent levels of Westmoreland-street may be inspected at the Council Chambers. The Council will not entertain any objections to such levels unless stated in writing, and delivered to the Council Clerk on or before 1st July next.

By order of the Mayor,
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe, 6th June, 1871.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN. — SECTIONS of the intended permanent levels of Ann and Short streets and Wharf Road, may be inspected at the Council Chambers. The Council will not entertain any objections to such levels unless stated in writing and delivered to the Council clerk on or before the 26th instant.

By order of the Mayor,
JAMES EOBY, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 10th June, 1871.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PENRITH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

In conformity with the provisions of the 56th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the NOMINATION and ELECTION of Candidates for ALDERMEN and AUDITORS for the Municipal District of Penrith will take place at 12 o'clock (noon), on THURSDAY, June 22nd instant, at the Court House, Penrith. Should there be more than NINE Aldermen and TWO Auditors nominated, an election by ballot will be taken at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, June 28th instant, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning, and closing at 3 in the afternoon.

Nomination papers, containing the name, occupation, and residence of the persons nominating, and of the persons nominated, will be received by me, at my residence, Penrith, until and upon Thursday, the 15th instant.

THOMAS WILLMOTT, Returning-officer.
Penrith, June 5th, 1871.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a Ginger Game PULLET; the finder will be rewarded by returning to Finnies, 58, Wellington-st.

LOST, on the 10th, a Gold and Malachite EARRING. Reward given. Apply Mr. MOORE, Liverpool Arms, Pitt and King streets.

LOST. — PARCEL, containing ladies' boots. REWARD at 299, Liverpool-st., Woolloomooloo.

LOST, on Sunday at Manly Beach, a gold BROOCH. Reward at 108, Elizabeth-street North.

LOST, between the Glebe and Parramatta-street, on Saturday, 3rd June, a Gold Mourning BROOCH, inscription on back. Reward on delivery to Mrs. JOHN SCOTT, Cowper-street, Glebe.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, from our yard, a Bay Cob; star on forehead, off hind foot white. The above reward will be given at J. and W. Pritchard's, Glebe-street, Glebe.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, last night, between Randwick and Pitt-street, a Lady's Gold Gipsy EARRING, cameo stone in centre. J. and G. M'MURTRIE, 292, Pitt-street.

WHITE COCKATOO LOST, paint on wing. Reward. Mrs. Brown, Wentworth-st., Miller's Point.

FOUND, at Bradley's Head, a small BOAT. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply T. RICHMOND, Bradley's Head.

EDUCATIONAL.

WAVERLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.—The Holidays will begin Friday, 16th June and end 18th July.

KNELLERPORE, Double Bay.—The Vacation commences June 20, and ends July 21.

MR. W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music, pupil of Mendelssohn. Instruction on the Violin, the Piano, and in Singing.

Kent House, Kent and Bathurst streets.

MISS TURNER, Stanley Villas, Ashfield, will Resume the duties of her SCHOOL, on MONDAY, July 10th. Vacancies for boarders.

SCHOLASTIC.—Mrs. and Miss GRAY, Woodbine Cottage, Glebe Height.—VACATION will commence 13th June, and will terminate on MONDAY, 27th. Vacancies for Boarders and Day Pupils.

WOODBINE COTTAGE, Glebe Height.—Private Lessons in music, one guinea per quarter.

LESSONS given in Drawing and Flower Painting. Mr. A. R. Pullin, 289, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

MR. G. WANGENHEIM begs to draw the attention of his friends and patrons to the redecoration of the Café de Paris. G. W.'s attention to the public in general is too well known to need comment.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

THOMAS BARTON, write to your brother HUGH, Moke Creek, Otago, New Zealand. Important News.

THE PUBLICAN with whom the party left 3 Five-pound Notes to take care of, on or about the 17th last month, would confer a great favour by leaving his address at W. HOGAN'S, 113, King-street East.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION and Completion of a PUBLIC SCHOOL at Wattle Flat, near Sofala.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. TURNER, at the Public School, Bathurst; or at the Architect's Office, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom sealed tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Public School, Wattle Flat," are to be addressed, on or before FRIDAY, the 23rd June instant.

Security will be required for the due performance of the work.

Forms of tender can be obtained at Bathurst or Sydney.

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD,
Architect to the Council of Education.

ANNUITY TO PURCHASE.

Persons willing to give an ANNUITY on the life of Mrs. J. H. PLUNKETT, in consideration of £500, will please to send in TENDERS, under cover, to the undersigned, on or before MONDAY next, the 12th instant, stating the yearly sum proposed to be given, and the property on which it will be secured.

W. C. WINDEYER,
EYRE G. ELLIS,
Hon. Secretaries Plunkett Annuity Fund Committee.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are invited for a quantity of Pitch Paving. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—Fresh TENDERS are required for building a Residence for the Dean of Sydney. The amended plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, June 26th. No tender will be accepted unless it is perfectly satisfactory.

TENDERS.—A MANAGER for the Restaurant department of the Hotel and Café de Paris. Wangenheim.

TENDERS required for RIGGING new vessel; labour only. Apply at Craig, Brothers', Lime-street.

WANTED, TENDERS for a job of cementing. Apply Picton Arms, Campbell-street, 10 a.m.

TENDERS wanted, for a verandah, and repairs. Picton Arms, Campbell-street, 10 a.m.

TENDERS required, for painting and glazing a small house. E. Hughes, architect, 9, Botany Road.

TENDERS required, for brickwork of cottage. E. Hughes, architect, 9, Botany Road, Redfern.

TENDERS WANTED for PLUMBING new building, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

TENDERS are required by noon of THURSDAY, June 17, for REPAIRS to Undercliff Cottage, off Nicholson-street, Balmain. Apply to C. MAYES, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Just received at the Depot of the Religious Book and Tract Society:—

The Sunday School Teacher, a manual of materials ready for use
The Sunday School Teacher, a magazine of essays, lessons, illustrated material, educational notes, &c.
Ready for Work, or Hints on the Preparation of Bible Lessons, with examples for all grades in a Sunday school
Sunday School Lessons, on the Collects, the Gospels, and the Titles of our Lord

The above are replete with most useful information, as aid for teachers.

Just added to stock a very large assortment of books for Sabbath School rewards.

256, George-street.
JOHN MAILER, Depositary.

JUST RECEIVED—
Famous Girls who became Illustrious Women
Musings on the "Christian Year" and "Lyra Innocentium," by C. M. Yonge
The Tabernacle Pulpit, Sermons preached by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon
Life of Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., by his Daughter
Hymns for Experienced Christians
Yes or No—Ourselves, by Brownlow North
The Widow of East Angle, by the Rev. R. W. Vanderkiste
At Jesus' Feet, by R. C. Morgan
John Ploughman's Talk, by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon
The American Sacred Songster, with and without Music, by Philip Phillips
One Hundred Choice large-type Hymns
The Chimes, words and music, Hymns for the Young
The Children's Album, with 190 illustrations
Dr. Macduff's new work, The Memories of Patmos
The Lost Blessing, by Anne Shipton
Errands of Mercy, Missionary Experiences in the Dens of London, &c.
Model Women, by Rev. W. Anderson
Beacons and Patterns, a Book for Young Men, by Rev. W. Landels
Stones Crying Out, or Lessons from the Rocks
The Parables of our Lord, and Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, by the Rev. W. Arnot
The Christian Monitor, Selections from Pious Authors
Family Bibles, with and without illustrations; Church Services and Prayer Books, in every variety of binding. A large addition just added to stock
Kitto's Family Bible
The Paragraph Pocket Bible
The Household Bible, numerous maps and illustrations, with notes
The Companion Bible, with notes on Scriptural History, Scenery, and Customs, 150 maps and illustrations
The Analytical Bibles, with notes, illustrations, and maps.

THE ANNUALS.
FOR FAMILY READING, &c.

British Workman	Missing Link
British Workwoman	Mother's Friend
British Messenger	Mother's Treasury
Christian Treasury	Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit
Christian World Magazine	
Cottager and Artisan	Our Own Fireside
Family Treasury	Old Jonathan
Family Friend	People's Magazine
Friendly Visitor	Quiver
Golden Hours	Sunday at Home
Good Words	Sunday Magazine
Good News	Servant's Magazine
Gospel Trumpet	Sword and Trowel
Leisure Hour	Tract Magazine.

FOR THE YOUNG.

Adviser	Dewdrops
Band of Hope Review	Early Days
Bible Class and Youths' Magazine	Good Words for the Young
	Infants' Magazine
British Juvenile	Juvenile Missionary Magazine
Child's Companion	
Children's Friend	Kind Words for Boys and Girls
Children's Prize	
Children's Annual	Old Merry
Child's Own Magazine	Peter Parley's Annual
Children's Paper	Sabbath School Messenger
Chatterbox	Sunshine.
Children's Hour	

At the Depot of the Religious Book and Tract Society, 256, George-street.

NEW MUSIC PER MAIL STEAMER.—Songs, 2s each—A Song for Old England, the Bride of Lorne, Guard our Homes, Only Come, Parting, Songs we sang in Childhood, Scottish Emigrant's Farewell, So sing the Bells, We'll answer to the Call.

GABRIEL'S (Virginia) Brighter Hours, 2s 6d; Echoes, 2s; The First Snow, 2s 6d; The Tricolour of France, 2s 6d.

SACRED SONGS, 2s each—The Christian Pilgrims; Give us thy rest, Low at thy feet; Onward, upward, homeward; Peace, be still.

Postage, 2d each extra.
J. READING and CO., Music Sellers,
350, George-street.

FASHIONS—Le Follet; Punch, Young Ladies' Journal, London Reader, &c., at MOFFITT'S.

LOVE AMONG THE ROSES Schottische, by Walter Rice, 1s. 6d.; the song, 1s. 6d. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

VIEWS in and about Sydney, Stereoscopic and Carte' in variety; unmounted, 6s doz. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

CHEAPEST Shop for Books and Stationery. F. and E. COLE, 360, Geo.-st., 5 doors north of Mort's-passage.

F. AND E. COLE REMOVED to 360, George-street, 5 doors north of Mort's-passage.

RECEIVED by Mail, a beautiful assortment of Photographic VIEWS in Ireland, Wales, the Lake District, and the Crystal Palace, mounted and unmounted. TURNER'S Cheap Book Shop, 16 and 18, Hunter-street.

MR. W. MADDOCK begs to inform his subscribers that the PACKAGE containing his ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been left at Galle, and will arrive by next steamer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESUMPTION of the CLASSES of the late Mr. JOHN CLARK, of the Colonnade Dancing Academy, Elizabeth-street.

Mrs. M'INNES, in thanking the public for the patronage hitherto bestowed upon her late father, Mr. JOHN CLARK, begs to inform them that she will resume the classes, supported by the valuable services of her uncle, Mr. W. CLARK, known most favourably to the public as a professor of dancing. Parents and guardians may with confidence depend upon the utmost attention being bestowed upon all pupils put under their tuition. Classes will be resumed THIS DAY, Monday. Juveniles at 4 o'clock, adults at 7.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN
INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION,
to be held in the
EXHIBITION BUILDING,
and
PRINCE ALFRED PARK, SYDNEY,
commencing on MONDAY, the 21st, and closing about the 26th of AUGUST, 1871.

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.

1. Horses	9. Sugar
2. Cattle	10. Farm Produce
3. Sheep	11. Horticultural Produce
4. Pigs	12. Manures
5. Poultry	13. Implements and Machinery
6. Dogs	
7. Wool	14. Silk, &c.
8. Wine	15. Miscellaneous Produce.

☞ Covered sheds, stalls, hen-coops, &c., &c., will be provided.

N.B.—CARRIAGE OF EXHIBITS.—The Hon. the Minister for Works has conceded the Free Carriage of Exhibits on all the lines of Railway.

Forms of certificates of entry may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, No. 227, George-street, Sydney; and from the secretaries of the principal local societies. All certificates must be returned, filled up, to the secretary, according the dates specified in Nos. 9 and 10 of the Rules and By-laws for the Exhibition.

JULES JOUBERT,
Secretary.

MITCHELL'S CREEK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Company on which the first, second, or third calls, or any of them, have not been paid will be absolutely forfeited in accordance with Clause 23 of the Deed of Settlement, unless the said Calls are paid on or before the 1st July, 1871.

By order of the Board,
H. A. THOMPSON, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

We have to caution the public against purchasing SCHNAPPS, unless the bottles bear a BLUE LABEL, with Udolpho Wolfe's signature, and are packed in YELLOW ENVELOPES, with RED LABEL, also bearing his signature. No other is genuine.

M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

HOMEBUSH ESTATE.

CAUTION.

With reference to the advertisements in to-day's HERALD, one for letting the Homebush Estate, and the other calling for tenders for fencing and building yards thereon, any person or persons found trespassing on the said Estate, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

C. H. ROBERTS.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—The usual MONTHLY PAYMENT falls due on MONDAY, 12th June. Balloting for ADVANCES to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board,
JOHN PURRIS, Secretary.
267, George-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM COWAN, Storekeeper, South Grafton.

A First DIVIDEND will be payable in this Estate on and after MONDAY next, the 12th instant, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street. Promissory notes must be produced.

JAMES WATSON,
SAMUEL THOMPSON, } Trustees.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN CURTIS, Picton.—A first Dividend is now payable at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM PRICE and CO., 329, George-street.

WILLIAM PRICE,
ROBERT GRAY, } Trustees.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, Brisbane, corner of Charlotte and Creek streets.—Mr. S. K. TOES, of the York Hotel, Wharf-street, thanks his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and begs leave to state that he will open the Queen's Hotel on June 15, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and from the central position of his commodious hotel, to merit an increased share of public support.

REWARD.—During the night of Saturday, the 3rd instant, some person or persons wilfully THREW STONES at the plate-glass window of my hall door, thereby breaking and otherwise damaging it. A handsome reward will be given on conviction of the offender. A JACKSON, 8, Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street. May 6.

REWARD.—A reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery of the PERSON who shot my DOG, during the night of Tuesday, June 6. T. J. LLOYD, Darling and Paul streets, Balmain.

NOTICE.—The undersigned would respectfully notify the Insurance Companies and others who have so kindly signed the subscription list for a new-manual FIRE ENGINE, that Mr. GORDON will collect all subscriptions, and give receipts for the same.

ANDREW TORNING,
Royal Alfred Australian Volunteer Fire Co., No. 1.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I do this day appoint Mr. ALFRED FOWLER, of 316, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, my SOLE AGENT for the sale of glue manufactured at my Steam Glue Works, Botany, and to collect all moneys due to me for the same in this colony.

January 1st, 1871. J. S. BERRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—J. ROEPER, Practical Tailor. Perfect fit guaranteed. Charges moderate. 10, Bridge-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist, 12, S. H. Road, op. Hardy, Brothers.

A CARD.—Mr. SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist. Teeth extracted without pain. 170, Castlereagh-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

CHARLES EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist. Fee, 1s. 6, Bridge-street.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

ESTABLISHED 1842. Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, the old established dentists. Diploma 1836. Artificial teeth of first-class workmanship (no common work). Teeth extracted, stopped with gold cement. Elixir of Roses and Ruspini's Rheumatic Tinctures cures neuralgic face-ache. We have only one surgery, 178, Pitt-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

H. MILGROVE and SON, General Turners and Billiard-Ball Manufacturers, 550, George-street.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

JOHN CHARD, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 44, Market-street.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, Men's Mercer, and General Outfitter. 624, Brickfield-hill.

LEGAL.—Mr. W. K. MACNISH, Solicitor, Town Hall, Queen-street, Brisbane.

MRS. BUDD, Practical Feather and Kid Glove Cleaner and Dyer, Castlereagh-street, one door from Market-street. Kid gloves cleaned on the shortest notice, at 4d per pair.

REMOVAL Furniture Warehouse to Wynyard-square, opposite Post Office. J. NEWTON, late Kent-st.

J. B. EASTON, Dentist, 179, Liverpool-street, administers the nitrous oxide gas at any hour. Mr. E. having received additional apparatus for making the gas, enables him to reduce his fee for administering the same.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's.

THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and honourable mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

T. SULLIVAN, Stock and Station Agent, 409, George-street, Sydney.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache Cured in an instant, by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets. Artificial teeth supplied—from a single tooth to a full set; charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Toothache cured in one moment with George's Odontalgic Essence, 2s 6d per bottle. Advice gratis. Note the address—Corner of Hunter and Bligh streets, late of 27, Hunter-st.

DAVID SCOTT (successor to W. Bradley), Artist Photographer, 140, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, 3 doors from the Royal Hotel.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY
125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

☞ ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY LENT to any amount on Watches, Plate, Diamonds, Jewellery, Sewing Machines, Clothing, and all kinds of portable property, at a low rate of interest. I. HIMMELHOCH, 292, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st.

BANK N. S. W. — AUSTRALASIAN STEAM

Commercial	Hunter River Steam
City Bank	Peak Downs
Joint Stock	Sydney Insurance
Wallsend Coal	United Insurance
Waratah Coal	Western Kerosene
City Debentures	N. S. W. Gov. Debentures

For SALE, by FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, City of Newcastle Gas, Peak Downs, Pacific Insurance, and other SHARES.

WANTED, Bank of New South Wales, Commercial, and City Bank Shares. CHATFIELD and SON, 69, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to purchase Australian Gas, New South Wales Bank, New South Wales Marine, New H. R. Co.'s SHARES. M. Dayley, 273, George-street.

MONEY to LEND, on Freehold Security; various sums. G. C. Westgarth, solicitor, 134, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

MRS. BLOOR'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids, nutritive and sweet. See medical certificates. Shilling tins. All chemists.

SOFT SOAP! SOFT SOAP!—The undersigned beg to inform Wool-washers, Stationholders, Fellmongers, and others, that they are now manufacturing SOFT SOAP, free from Soda and all animal fats, and which they guarantee to be equal to the best imported. Price £32 per ton. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.—A class of Medicines of peculiar purity and excellence is imported by the undersigned for his dispensing and family trade.

SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

TASTELESS COUGH PILLS, composed of the well-known remedies squills, ipecacuanha, &c., and rendered devoid of taste by a process patented by Messrs. Cox and Co., of Brighton, England.

Sold in 1s and 1s 6d boxes, by W. D. EAMES, Chemist, South Head Road, near Hyde Park.

Where also may be had
TASTELESS APERIENT PILLS, at the same prices.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 14, South Head Road.—The following popular Medicines can be had only at the above address:—

FATHER WOOLFREY'S WORM POWDERS, the newest, best, and easiest to be taken.

EAMES'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, certified by a Sydney doctor, of many years' standing, to be the best family aperient.

QUININE WINE, the pleasantest and most valuable tonic, eminently useful in all cases of debility.

W. D. EAMES, South Head Road, near Hyde Park.

MRS. BLOOR'S Food for Infants and Invalids. See Medical Certificates. Shilling tins. All chemists.

PATNA OPIUM, just landed, on SALE by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

RANDERSON'S PODOPHYLLIN LOZENGES, for all Bilious Complaints, 1s and 2s boxes. Op. the Royal.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL.—To MERCHANTS and CAPTAINS of VESSELS.

CERTIFICATES, showing the results of experiments with this Coal, for Gas, Steam, and Household purposes, will be forwarded, on application to the Secretary, at the New Colliery Temporary Offices, 8, King-street West. They are as follows:—

1. As a gas coal—a larger yield of gas by 2000 cubic feet per ton, and a higher illuminating power by "six candles" than that obtained from ordinary Newcastle coal.
2. As a steam coal—no clinker, little smoke, and intense heat.
3. As a household coal—clean, smokeless, and economical.

The attention of shippers to foreign ports is particularly drawn to the peculiar advantages possessed by this Cannel Coal in resisting long exposure to sun and rain without deterioration. A liberal discount is made upon trial cargoes.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL.—Householders are informed that the names of those coal merchants who can supply orders for the Lesmahago Cannel Coal will be advertised weekly.

Messrs. SPEER, WARBURTON, HENDERSON, and ELLIOTT are now in stock.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

SOMERSET NURSERY, PARRAMATTA, hitherto conducted by Mr. JAMES PURCHASE, is now carried on by SAMUEL PURCHASE, who trusts by strict attention and moderate charges to merit a share of public patronage. City Agents, Messrs. D. CRICHTON and CO., George-street South.

Parramatta, 20th April, 1871.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FROM 2ND JUNE TO 9TH JUNE.

AN important document, in the shape of a valuable report from Mr. W. Elsdon, on the construction, equipment, and general management of railways in Europe and America, was published in the *S. M. Herald* of the 3rd instant.

Last Thursday week, five armed men stopped and robbed the mail-coach between Mudgee and Gulgong.

Arrangements are already being made at Prince Alfred Park for the annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society.

The foundation-stone of a new Public school at Liverpool was laid by Mrs. Joseph Wearne, on Saturday last. Mr. Parkes, Mr. Wearne, and Mr. Lackey delivered speeches on the occasion.

"Biloela," pronounced Billowy-la, is the aboriginal word for cockatoo in the Kamilaroi dialect.

The total number of volumes in the Free Public Library is now about 19,000.

The Local Board of the Public School at Parramatta entertained Mr. Murray, the late master of the Parramatta Public School, last Saturday week.

On the 2nd instant, a young man, named William Nelson, committed suicide by shooting himself, at Waterloo.

A man was killed by the train on the Great Northern Railway, at the Woodford Bridge, on the night of the 1st instant.

On the 26th ultimo, a man named Frank Crossling, was accidentally drowned in the river at Ballalaba.

On Sunday last intelligence was received in Sydney of the wreck of the Queen of the Thames, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 17th of March.

Mr. John Clark, an old resident, was buried in the Balmain Cemetery, with masonic honours, on the 3rd instant.

On the 3rd instant, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Major Bonham and Captain Sewell, visited the Hospital of the Insane at Gladesville.

The season of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron was brought to a close on Saturday last by an evolution practice.

On the 18th ultimo, the annual match of Students versus the Ex-students of Lyndhurst, was played at the Albert Ground, and resulted in a victory for the Students.

The half-yearly inspection of the left-half of the Suburban Battalion of the V. R. Brigade took place at the Victoria Barracks, last Saturday afternoon.

A half-caste blackfellow named Gallagher recently enticed away a young girl named Noonan, who was living with her father, near Yass. The offender has been committed for trial.

The extension of the railway line to Bathurst has given great activity to the working of the main coal seam in the Western district.

The leaves of the *Eucalyptus* have recently been used, with much success, for lint in the treatment of flesh wounds.

The first report of the New South Wales Law Reform Commission was published in the *S. M. Herald* of Monday last.

The discussion on the scientific classification of intestinal worms still continues.

The present population of New South Wales is estimated at 501,580. The males exceed the females by 46,424.

On Monday evening last, there was a commemoration dinner given by the old pupils of the late Mr. W. T. Cape. Sir James Martin presided. The dinner took place at Mr. John Williams's hotel.

Three armed men recently tried to rob a house at Gulgong, but they were all promptly arrested, and committed for trial.

Henry Dennis, a seaman belonging to the barque Castlehow, lying in the harbour, gallantly saved a boy named Joseph Martin from drowning on the 5th instant.

Mr. E. Kesterton, of Bombala, wounded by a recent gunshot in the leg when out fowling, died a few days since, after the amputation of the injured limb.

At the Temperance Hall, on Sunday morning last, ninety men and three women partook of the breakfasts provided for the poor.

The Public school at Bourke Town, Araluen, was burned to the ground last Sunday morning.

A new and productive gold-field is reported to have been discovered at Four-mile Creek, eighteen miles from Orange.

On the 2nd instant, at Dubbo, a man, named Cox, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Michael Murray, on the Fish River.

A large meeting, in aid of the objects of the Early Closing Association, was held in the Masonic Hall last Monday night. His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., presided.

Last Tuesday night the Rev. E. Symonds delivered, in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, a lecture on the Religious Questions of the Day.

The Chinese convict Chang How was executed at Deniliquin, on Tuesday morning last.

The tenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, in the Bourke-street Congregational Church, was celebrated by a tea and public meeting, last Tuesday evening.

At many of the places near Walgett, Mossgiel, and elsewhere in the back country, the settlers are greatly pestered by mice, who devour all before them. As a consequence, stock in cats—the genuine *Felis domestica*—is looking up.

In a branch scrub, near Parson's Brush, Lamb's Valley, an immense camp of flying foxes has been discovered. They are congregated there by millions. The noise they make is deafening, and their stench absolutely intolerable.

Tin has been discovered in a reef on Mrs. Anderson's station of Newstead, near Armidale.

The Storage and Sale of Kerosene Bill has been read a third time in the Upper House.

On the 30th ultimo, the children of the Singleton schools were entertained at a fête by Mr. F. H. Dangar, of Greenknowes, Darlinghurst.

At Araluen, on Wednesday last, the Relief Committee distributed 7645 lbs of flour to 206 distressed families.

At Hall's Creek, near Muswellbrook, a man named Jones was murdered last Tuesday night. A man named M'Mahon is in custody on the charge.

At Black Snake Creek, in New England, some murderous ruffian has recently cut off the ear of an unfortunate man, and left him (as it is stated) in the bush.

A general meeting of members of the Civil Service was held, at Clark's Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, when it was resolved to petition the Legislative Assembly against the Civil Service Superannuation Bill.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Goulburn on Tuesday last. It was also felt at Yass, Albury, Grenfell, and Wagga Wagga.

His Excellency has consented to become the patron of the Academy of Art.

The Earl and Countess of Belmore visited the Nebraska steamship, on Thursday morning last.

On Thursday last, a woman, named Sarah Fisher, died suddenly at her residence in Pitt-street.

TERM LIST FOR SECOND TERM, THIS DAY.

THE Queen v. Mariel, the Queen v. M'Master, the Queen v. M'Pherson, the Queen v. M'Keelar, the Queen v. Blackman and another, the Queen v. Chapman, the Queen v. Foley.

MOTIONS, &c.—Ex parte Shepherd, ex parte Nelson in re Pyne and others, ex parte Nelson, ex party Cassidy, in re Mayne.

MOTIONS NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.—Hurley v. Curry and another, Peltier v. Darwent, Brown v. Mackenzie, Carter v. Hurley and another, Farthing v. Stokes and another, Anderson v. M'Donald, Ireland v. Loder, Neaves v. Hughes, Craig v. Cutler, Drinkwater v. Arthur, Ardill v. Brown, City Bank v. Australian Paper Company, Hughes v. the Mayor and others, Matthews v. Howell and another.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS AND DEMURRERS.—Humphrey v. Rutter, Oriental Bank v. the Queen, Manthel v. David, Neaves v. Hughes.

CROWN CASES.—The Queen v. Kennedy, the Queen v. Johnstone, the Queen v. Griffin, the Queen v. Thomas Jageilman and Edward Harwell, the Queen v. Dangar, the Queen v. Valentine, the Queen v. Eckford, the Queen v. West.

INSOLVENCY APPEALS.—Re John Frost, re William M'Ilveen, re Gordon, Humphrey re Unwin.

GENERAL DOMBROWSKI.—The *Journal Officiel* of Versailles publishes the following brief memoir of the new commander of the Communist forces in Paris:—"Jeroslas Dombrowski was born at Cracow. He is 45 years of age. In 1863 he served as colonel in the insurrectionary Polish army. In 1865 he was charged with being engaged in the forging and uttering of false Russian notes, but was released in consequence of the withdrawal of the prosecution. He, however, appeared a second time upon the same charge before the Assize Court of the Seine, and was acquitted. Jeroslas Dombrowski dealt in forged passports and false certificates, in which he attested that certain of his countrymen whom he honoured with imaginary rank had taken an active part in the insurrection, while, in fact, they had had no share in it. These certificates were used to obtain for the holders certain pecuniary benefits as refugees. In the month of February last Dombrowski endeavoured to provoke an insurrection at Bordeaux, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. He, however, escaped into Switzerland, where he remained until the end of March. During the siege of Paris, being suspected of communications with the Prussians, he was several times arrested. He had even passed through the enemy's lines with a forged pass. Very shortly before the recent outbreak he was arrested at a moment when he was expressing his desire that the whole French army might be destroyed. Such is the man to whom the insurrectionary Commune has intrusted the command of Paris."

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, 2ND JUNE.

SPECIAL SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

EQUITY APPEAL.

THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES V. TYSON AND ANOTHER.

The following were the reasons given by their Honors for their respective Judgments in the above case on Friday, 2nd instant.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.:

Notwithstanding the time consumed in the arguing of this case, which came before us on appeal from an order of the Primary Judge, the facts on which its decision depends appear to me to be few and simple. The main question which it has raised, however, is of great importance and very extensive application—affecting vitally the interests of all who are engaged in pastoral (commonly called squatting) pursuits, and of all who have been, or may be, induced to lend money for their prosecution. It is a redemption suit, in which these plaintiffs, as second mortgagees of certain sheep and cattle stations, advance a claim against the first mortgagee, on suggestions of their own as to loss likely to arise from a sale, and as to overcharges in his accounts, to stay the sale by him until such accounts shall have been investigated; and this, without even undertaking to pay whatever may then be found due.

In April, 1863, Messrs. Sandeman and Whitchurch—who were then in partnership as squatters on a large scale, in Queensland,—mortgaged their stations in that colony, with the sheep, horned cattle, and horses then on the same, and their increase and produce, as also all the live stock which might be thereafter placed on the land, with the increase and produce of the latter, to Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Company of this city, for securing the sum of £25,000 then due to them, and all future advances. The mortgage was by deed in the usual form, and contained many special provisions, not uncommon in transactions of this description. Among these were covenants by the mortgagors, to superintend personally the property, and defray all expenses necessary for its good management; to keep properly qualified persons on the stations, in that management; to pay all rents and assessments which might accrue to the Queensland Government, and do all things necessary for securing certain pre-emptive rights said to be vested in the mortgagors as Crown lessees, and for avoiding forfeiture of their interest in the land as such lessees. They covenanted also to render periodical accounts and returns, and ship or otherwise send away their wool, the clip of the mortgaged sheep, as the mortgagees might direct; power being reserved to the latter, to shear and carry away the wool themselves, if they thought fit. Finally, the mortgagors covenanted not further to incumber any of the property, without their mortgagees' written consent. The deed assigned not only all Sandeman and Whitchurch's then existing interest in the stations, being simply that of lessees or licensees for a limited period under the Crown, but all rights belonging to them of renewal, and of pre-emption and other advantages, in respect of that interest. Certain other tracts of land, vested more or less unreservedly in Sandeman, described as of the "unsettled class" of Crown lands, were also included in the mortgage. There was the ordinary proviso for redemption, on payment of all advances, with interest, &c., thereon; and, upon default, or if any of the stock should be badly managed, or become diseased, the mortgagees were empowered to take possession of and eventually sell the property—and, while in possession, to manage the stations, &c., as might be necessary.

In April 1865, the amount of debt having largely increased, Messrs. Willis and Merry transferred this mortgage to the plaintiffs; and, in May 1867, in consideration of £35,000 then paid to them, the latter transferred it to Tyson—all the original parties, mortgagors as well as mortgagees, joining in the conveyance.

Three months after this, Mr. Sandeman *alone* executed to the plaintiffs another mortgage, purporting to be from himself and Whitchurch, over the same property; to secure all sums (no particular amount being specified) due or to become due to the bank, by the intended mortgagors, or either of them. Whitchurch refused to sign the last mentioned deed, it seems, on the ground that he had nothing to do with any such debt; and that it was contracted by Sandeman exclusively, in respect of property elsewhere. However this may be, Sandeman's own interest in the equity of redemption being, by that deed, vested in the plaintiffs, I shall, for the purposes of this judgment, consider them entitled to redeem by virtue of that interest.

It was objected for the defendant—by which term Mr. Tyson alone will throughout be indicated—that as the plaintiffs could not prove a debt against the partnership, they cannot set up any right against or in respect of the partnership property. But, if for a moment we suppose the mortgage of August 1867 to be paid off, or never to have existed, and that Sandeman separately was here seeking to redeem (which of course he could only do by *satisfying*) the mortgages of 1863 and 1865, the defendant would surely not contend that his claim must be liquidated by both debtors, or by neither. Yet, in effect, this is the objection insisted on now, as against Sandeman's assignee. The re-conveyance would not necessarily be to Sandeman alone; but, if it were, it would, I apprehend, be only in trust for the firm.

A more formidable objection to the plaintiffs' right is, as it strikes me, that—having been in the position of first mortgagees of this property, and knowing that the mortgagors were restrained by covenant from incumbering it a second time,—the plaintiffs transferred their mortgage to the defendant, with that covenant in it, thereby obtaining payment of a very large sum of money,—and nevertheless became themselves, shortly afterwards, parties to a breach of the same covenant, in their own favour. The plaintiffs have no doubt asserted, that Tyson waived that covenant in May 1867; and that the mortgage in question was part of the arrangement then made between them. But this assertion, although some partial relaxation possibly may have been agreed to, in respect of the next accruing clip, is flatly denied by the defendant.

The covenant itself, however, it was contended for the plaintiffs, is illegal and void, as being in restraint of a mortgagor's power to redeem. I shall not undertake on this occasion to decide either question. But, if such a covenant be not inoperative in law on the ground taken, and assuming that the alleged waiver of it in this case is not established, I much doubt whether Equity would assist these plaintiffs in enforcing a right, acquired by means of—to their knowledge—a breach of one of the very covenants, which they themselves had previously assigned to the defendant, in consideration of his taking the original security off their hands. The plaintiffs' claim, however, for the reasons about to be given, appears to me so completely to fail on other grounds, on the merits, that both the law and the fact touching that covenant and its breach may be put aside.

Not only, it appears, has default been made in payment of the principal sum of £35,000, or any part thereof, but in the course of the three following years other large advances were made by the defendant. Of these, a considerable portion was advanced at Sandeman and Whitchurch's earnest request,—so the defendant alleges, and it is not denied,—in the purchase of sundry "selections" and other Crown lands, (either portions of the leased stations, or immediately adjoining them,) put up for sale by the Government; and necessarily purchased, it is sworn, for the protection of the mortgaged property. The stock could not in fact have been kept up to their then number, without these lands; and, had other purchasers been allowed to step in, the property would for reasons easy to understand have been materially lessened in value, to both mortgagors and mortgagee. All these purchased lands the defendant is quite willing to give up, with those remaining under their original tenure, on being paid what is due to him; in which amount he very naturally (although we are not now to give an opinion on the claim) includes the cost of the purchases—so made for the mortgagors, by their own admitted desire. The total number of acres thus bought, as I collect, is 25,000. But over and above those portions, the defendant at the mortgagors' suggestion purchased other lands adjoining, being 11,007 acres and 278 acres, at his own risk and on his own account; the price of which latter he is not entitled, and does not seek, to be repaid. The mortgaged property, however, it would appear, is inextricably in debt. The defendant's claim alone exceeding £40,000, and the plaintiffs' £30,000. Towards the end of last year, therefore, the defendant took possession of both stock and stations, and shortly afterwards advertised the whole for sale, under the provision in the mortgage conferring that power.

After the lapse of a few weeks, possibly the earliest practicable period, the plaintiffs filed their bill—expressing a readiness (but not making any offer) to pay off the defendant's mortgage; and praying, on the grounds mentioned, that an account of the moneys due thereon might be taken, and in the meantime that the sale of the property might be restrained. On the 23rd January last, sitting in vacation for my learned colleague the Primary Judge, I granted *ex parte* an injunction to stay the sale until the 15th February only; when the vacation would terminate, and both parties could be heard. On the 22nd February, his Honor was pleased—after hearing both—to continue that injunction till the hearing of the cause; and to make the order with costs, to be paid by the defendant. From that order the present appeal was brought; and, after full consideration of the evidence, and the argument thereon, and the cases adduced, I am of opinion that it must be sustained; and that his Honor's order continuing the injunction ought to be reversed, with costs—and the costs of this appeal.

The special but not unusual provisions in the original mortgage deed, of which the plaintiffs were thoroughly cognizant when they lent their money on that security, and eventually took the money of the defendant as their consideration for its transfer to him, show sufficiently the frail nature of these peculiar investments—the property mortgaged being chiefly animals, subject to almost every conceivable vicissitude and risk, and the land, considering its tenure, not much less so. Such provisions, and such a state of things, indicate equally the importance of extreme watchfulness, and of retaining ample powers of control, on the part of mortgagees, and the power of realising the accruing mortgaged assets, not alone on failure to pay the moneys advanced, but on the happening of other contingencies, tending to jeopardise the property, or materially lessen in value the lender's security. The price of these animals fluctuates largely, and so does their yearly produce. Neglect or bad management may in a few weeks decimate them. The seasons moreover vary much. We have one year a drought, the next disastrous floods. The power of a mortgagee therefore to exercise his right of sale, when that right has accrued, at his own discretion, (always supposing the right to be honestly exercised,) is essential to him. The delay of a month or two might be fatal. It might make all the difference between realising his debt, and falling short of the amount by many hundred pounds. Except on the strongest grounds, consequently,—such as fraud, oppression, or irreparable and unnecessary loss,—clearly established, no mortgagor or subsequent mortgagee should be permitted to obtain the postponement of such a sale. And assuredly I find no such grounds here.

According to the defendant's affidavits, it was doubtful, even in January last, whether the property would realise the amount then due upon it. But ever since December the defendant has been carrying on the stations, at an expense of above £300 a month; and he has been required, as their actual holder, to fence one of the side lines—involving an outlay of three times that sum. The mortgagee of an insolvent or embarrassed squattage must, in fact, for his own protection—until foreclosure or sale—carry on the stations. But, before the mortgagor or any person claiming under him should be enabled, as in the present case, to prolong that state of compulsory outlay, he ought at the least to undertake, and submit to be bound, to pay whatever should on examination be found due. Here, however, the plaintiffs have distinctly declined to give any such undertaking, and might therefore in the result retire from the contest, leaving the defendant after ruinous delay to obtain payment by the sale of deteriorated stock, on a station forfeited by nonfulfilment of conditions, and about to be occupied by strangers.

I am of opinion that the mortgagor, or subsequent mortgagee, in a case of this kind, seeking not an account merely or to redeem, but to stay a sale under the first mortgage, in accordance with a power in that behalf provided, must do more than undertake payment. He must, in order to succeed, bring the amount claimed into Court. The cases appear to me clearly to show this; and the reasons suggested above amply justify and commend the rule. The plaintiffs can purchase the property themselves, or bid for it to a reasonable extent, if apprehensive that it may be sacrificed. A remedy is thus largely in their own hands, without sacrificing the earlier mortgagee. If to cut down or otherwise question his demand be the object, that can, I apprehend, be accomplished without resisting the sale. There may be cases, of course, in which a sale would, on special grounds (as already observed), be not only postponed, but altogether prohibited, without requiring the applicant to bring money into Court. But it would, to my apprehension, put an end to all transactions of loan, on the security of squatting stations and stock, if a first mortgagee's stipulated right to sell, in a clear case of default, could legally be interfered with and defeated, on such grounds only as the plaintiffs have relied on here.

Mr. Justice HARGRAVE:

In this case the plaintiffs claim to be second mortgagees of certain valuable stations in Queensland, called Felton and Peel's Plains Station and Beauraba Station, and of the sheep and cattle thereon, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 8th August, 1867, from Mr. Sandeman, for securing his overdrawn account with, and any further advances from, the bank; and the defendant claims to be a first mortgagee (in possession) of the same stations with a power of sale under an indenture of mortgage, dated 30th April, 1863, for securing £25,000, and further advances, by Willis and Co. to Mr. Sandeman. This mortgage for £25,000 appears to have greatly increased in amount of advances, and was transferred by Willis and Co. to the Bank of New South Wales by indenture dated 11th April, 1865; but on 1st May, 1867, Mr. Tyson, the present defendant, took a transfer of Willis and Co.'s original mortgage from the bank, and Mr. Sandeman, to secure £35,000 with interest, at £15 per cent.; the plaintiffs shortly afterwards, in August of the same year, becoming second mortgagees of the same stations (subject to Mr. Tyson's prior charge of £35,000), to secure their advances to Mr. Sandeman, *then due or thereafter to become due*.

Between 1867 and 1871, both mortgages appear to have greatly accumulated, and Mr. Tyson (having taken possession), appears to have bought (with Mr. Sandeman's consent, but not the plaintiffs') large areas of land of many thousands acres in extent, both under his pre-emptive right and through nominal free selectors, within the area of the stations under these mortgages. As he says in the 10th paragraph of his affidavit of 28th January last, he bought these lands in order to *protect and uphold the stations* from intrusion and injury by "outside parties," who would have "seriously damaged, hampered, and prejudiced" the said stations.

In January 1871, some discussion took place between plaintiffs, and defendant as to the proposed sale of these stations, and as to the aggregate claim of £45,000 claimed by defendant for his debt and purchases of lands, with a view, apparently, to the plaintiffs redeeming the defendant's mortgage; but pending these discussions, the defendant, on the 23rd January, 1871, advertised the said stations for peremptory and absolute sale on the 25th January, together with 70,000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle thereon, and with a special notice that "with the run will be offered 11,000 acres of freehold land, which the purchaser *will have the option of taking*."

The plaintiffs thereupon (on the same 23rd January) filed their present bill to redeem, praying the usual accounts to be taken of what might be due to defendant under his second mortgage, asking also an account of all sums expended by defendant in purchasing the freehold of lands comprised in his said mortgage—asking for a declaration of the plaintiffs' rights in all such freehold lands as should be found to be with plaintiffs' security, but subject to the defendant's equity therein; and that upon payment by the plaintiffs to the defendant of what might be found due to him on these accounts, he might be directed to convey to the plaintiffs. The bill also prays the usual account of the plaintiffs' own mortgage, and that Sandeman may be duly foreclosed, &c., &c. The bill concludes in the usual way with a prayer, that in the mean time the defendant may be restrained from proceeding with the sale, &c.

Upon this bill, and upon the affidavits of Mr. Shepherd Smith, the bank manager, and of Mr. Cooper, verifying all the allegations of the bill, and that £30,000 and upwards are now due under plaintiffs' mortgage; and that very great loss would be sustained if the proposed sale by defendant on the 25th January was allowed to proceed,—an interim order against the sale was granted by the Chief Justice, in vacation, returnable before me as Primary Judge.

The whole case was fully argued before me on the 21st and 22nd February last, when I continued the order of the Chief Justice until the future hearing of the cause, so far as the sale of said stations was concerned; but declined to make any order as to the freehold lands claimed by defendant, except so far as lie within the plaintiffs' mortgage security. I also ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiffs' costs of that motion, conceiving their opposition to this injunction to be without any equitable foundation, and against both principle and the authorities.

Against this order, the defendant has now appealed on the following grounds, viz.:—

First. That the plaintiffs do not show that they are second mortgagees of the said property, or that they are in such a capacity as entitles them to redeem defendant.

Secondly. That under the circumstances plaintiffs are not entitled to restrain the defendant's power of sale.

And, *Thirdly.* That, at all events, the defendant ought not to have been ordered to pay the costs of the motion.

As to the first ground of this appeal, it is quite clear that the affidavit of the bank manager and the production of the plaintiffs' mortgage deed, are ample prima-facie evidence (for the purposes of an injunction) to prove that the plaintiffs *are* bona-fide second mortgagees of the stations in question, and to the amount claimed. Any collateral questions as to Mr. Whitchurch's interest, as original mortgagor, and as a former partner of Mr. Sandeman; or as to the construction or effect of the mortgage securities, and as to the defendant's exercise of the pre-emptive right may be and are very important questions for the consideration of the Court at the hearing of the cause, and for the accounts to be taken; but are quite irrelevant to an injunction motion on affidavits against a sale. The defendant can raise all such collateral matters in a proper manner by his answer on the record, with any other defence against the bill. Even if the bank's interest in the equity of redemption were not £35,000, but far less, it would be quite sufficient for this injunction motion. As the present Lord Chancellor Hatherley said, in the very recent case of Pearce v. Morris, V.L.R., 229 (1869)—"Any person *interested* in the Equity of redemption is entitled to redeem." And such has always been the rule in the English Equity Courts since mortgages have existed.

With regard to the second ground of appeal stated on this petition, I confess myself quite satisfied with the clear authority and sound reasoning of Lord Romilly, M.R., in Rhodes v. Buckland, xvi. Beav. 212 (1852,) which case alone is conclusive as to my duty to extend the injunction against the sale until the hearing. In that case Lord Romilly said "I am of opinion that the plaintiff has made out a *prima facie* case, and that she is an incumbrancer on the property; but in what rank and who are the persons entitled to redeem or foreclose I express no opinion. If I were to say, that pending the suit the defendants may sell the property under the power of sale, and make a conveyance and transfer of the legal estate, I should on this motion be determining that the plaintiff had no right; for if she went on and established her right to redeem, it would be impossible for her to obtain any benefit at the hearing, as the purchaser under the execution of the power would get a title to the estate. I am of opinion that under the circumstances of this case, the principle of protection of the property pending litigation ought to be applied, so as to induce me to restrain any dealing with the legal estate, until I can determine the rights." It is plain that all this reasoning exactly applies to the circumstances of the present case.

This case of Rhodes v. Buckland is, however, merely an illustration of the clear rule of equity as to such bills as the present—viz., that all powers of sale in common mortgage deeds are merely collateral to the mortgagee's estate; and that no mortgagee can be allowed to say, when in a Court of Equity, "that he won't be redeemed;" unless he can prove the bill to be a mere sham, as if by a pauper.

The counsel for the plaintiffs thought themselves obliged to cite to this Court of Appeal the text writer, as Fisher on Mortgages, p. 120; Powell on Mortgages, I., 116-122; and Spence's Equitable Jurisdiction, I. 603-4, II., 618, 628, 669,—in support of a proposition, which has always seemed quite clear to my mind.

As a further illustration of this well-established rule, I would also refer to the recent case of Gill v. Newton, xii. Jur., N. S. p. 220 (1866) 14 years after Rhodes v. Buckland, in which case Lords Justices Knight Bruce and Turner restrained a mortgagee, by injunction, from exercising his power of sale, under far less special circumstances than the present.

The case of Gill v. Newton was not cited during the argument, but it is exactly similar to the present case; and if the defendant's counsel had adopted the course there taken by the first mortgagee, in asking the Court to compel the plaintiffs "to speed the cause," the Bank and Mr. Tyson might have had their cause heard, and the points of law, though difficult, decided long before the present time; and most probably the greater part of the accounts might have been now taken, and a proper sale in due course of accomplishment, *with due consideration for all parties interested*.

With further reference to this power of sale, it may be remarked that there might have been some conveyancing ground for defendant's objection to be redeemed, if his mortgage deed had been framed according to some forms *as an absolute conveyance upon trust to reconvey on payment* on the prescribed day, and also upon trust to sell in default: for such a deed is in truth no mortgage deed at all, but a trust deed. But wherever there is any proviso for redemption, as there is in the present case, that circumstance alone necessarily carries with it, on the one hand, the right to foreclose, the right to tack, but not to "improve" the mortgagor or subsequent mortgagees "out of the estate;" and on the other hand, the correlative rights in mortgagor and puisne mortgagees, to redeem, *to marshall securities*, &c. See Jarman's notes to Bythewood, vol. v., p. 234; and Schmidt v. Maylew, 31 Beav. 37 (1862). As some of the Judges say, the simple question is—"*Has the property been taken by the mortgagee subject to any right to redeem; and, if so, how can he repel such right against his own deed?*"

At this point of the case I would also remark that a bill to redeem is founded exclusively on the proviso for redemption; and, therefore, any reported cases or authorities as to a mortgagee's exercising all *his* powers at one and the same time, and the usual observations of Judges as to such undoubted powers of mortgagees as moving litigants acting as plaintiffs—as in Paynter v. Carew, xviii. Jur. 417 (1854), and other cases, have no application whatever to the "*opposite*," and as they are usually called "*correlative*" rights of mortgagors and *subsequent mortgagees*, to redeem *prior mortgagees*; and must be understood as not contradictory to such equally clear Equity rules. In the latter cases the prior mortgagees are perfectly protected by the bona fides required in the plaintiff's offer to redeem, and by the strict rule in all redemption suits, that the prior mortgagee shall receive principal, interest, and costs of suit, as proved by the accounts taken before the plaintiff receives any costs at all, or is allowed to redeem.

I have now a few remarks to make upon several very ingenious arguments which were used by the defendant's counsel; and upon which they may expect some answer.

First.—As to the argument founded upon the very oppressive covenant in the first security to Willis and Co. in 1863, transferred to defendant in 1867, viz.: That the mortgagor would not borrow further moneys, or encumber the equity of redemption, without the consent of Mr. Tyson. I am quite clear that independent of all questions as to defendant's acquiescence in plaintiffs' loan advances to the mortgagor (if contrary in fact to this covenant) it can have no effect whatever in equity upon the plaintiff's mortgage now existing for £35,000 advances; such mortgage itself being perfectly regular and bona-fide, and clear of all fraud imputed or suggested. This covenant not to borrow of other parties is analogous to a covenant not to redeem; which has been long ago held to be of no avail whatever in any Court of Equity against a bona-fide bill to redeem, by a bona-fide puisne incumbrancer. This covenant is in fact, nothing but a part of the oppression which a mortgagor may be compelled to submit to from an extortionate mortgagee, wishing to keep the mortgagor in his sole power; and as I have said, is void in equity, and I should think not of much use at law.

Secondly.—I ought to allude to the very earnest proposal made by defendant's counsel, in open Court, to the plaintiffs' counsel, that the injunction might go on, if the plaintiffs would undertake or guarantee to make up to Mr. Tyson any deficiency in the future sale, under the Court, below Mr. Tyson's £40,000, and 15 per cent., &c., interest. The only effect upon the parties, if any such undertaking or guarantee had been required by this Court from the plaintiffs, or sanctioned as worth notice by plaintiffs' counsel, would be, *first*, to take away the clear right of redemption now vested in the plaintiffs, unless they comply with this novel suggestion; and, *secondly*, to confer and add from this date the plaintiffs' separate guarantee to defendant's security; when he originally lent his money to the mortgagor alone, and took his present security as it stands, without the slightest reference to any such new guarantee from plaintiff, or from any one else. Such a proposal as this, therefore, no Court of Equity ought to listen to for a moment.

A *third* suggestion by the defendant's counsel was that the plaintiffs might attend and bid at the proposed sale by the defendant. There is something very specious in this suggestion, the more especially as this expression occurs in one or two very simple English cases, where the danger of sale at an undervalue has been the only point for consideration—as in Kershaw v. Kalow, 1 Jur. N.S., 974 (1855)—the case referred to by Mr. Justice Faucett during the argument. It must be obvious, however, in the present case, first, that the question of equity as to the relative positions of the plaintiffs and defendant upon the true construction of their several securities; secondly, the very large amounts of money which each party has at stake in this suit; and, thirdly, the serious complications introduced into the matter, by the defendant and Mr. Sandeman having voluntarily (and without plaintiffs' knowledge) purchased large freehold lands under the pre-emptive right, and otherwise within the area of the mortgage securities, which clearly may have had the effect of "*improving the mortgagor, and all the subsequent mortgagees, out of all their beneficial interest in this property*." if these purchases be allowed against the plaintiffs at their full prices;—are three most important considerations, which cannot be now decided upon an injunction motion, but necessarily must be reserved for the defendant's answer on the record, and for the Court at the hearing, when alone the proper inquiries can be direct, and accounts taken under the evidence then regularly before the Court.

Having thus considered the first two grounds of this appeal motion, I have now only to consider the third ground, viz: as to my ordering the defendant to pay the costs of his opposition to the plaintiffs' injunction to protect the property until the hearing. The reason for this part of my order was that it was perfectly clear to my mind, not only that upon all our established rules of Equity and mortgage law (applicable of course, to all station mortgages as to other mortgages), but also upon all our text writers and the reported cases, I had no choice but to make the losing party pay the costs of his experiment upon the Court; the more especially as the defendant's opposition to the postponement of the sale till the hearing, was in my opinion, only a part of an oppressive determination to keep the whole matter in his uncontrolled power, and to prevent all inquiry into his purchases of freeholds with the mortgage.

Being still of opinion that this injunction ought to be continued till the hearing, I am also of opinion that this appeal should be dismissed, and with costs.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT:

From the large amount of property directly involved in this suit, and still more from the very large amount of property invested in mortgage securities of the kind now in question, it is almost impossible to overrate the importance of this case. I have therefore given it the fullest consideration.

Before coming to the main question to be determined in this appeal, I shall briefly refer to some of the minor points that were raised during the argument.

On behalf of Mr. Tyson, whom I shall call the defendant, it was said that the plaintiffs had no right to redeem, and were therefore, of course, not entitled to the injunction—first, because Whitchurch had not executed their mortgage, and secondly, because their mortgage was in violation of the covenant in the original mortgage against further incumbering without the consent of the mortgagee. The first ground was abandoned during the argument, and it is clearly untenable; for, whether Sandeman was, in consequence of the expiration of the partnership, alone entitled to the equity of redemption, or was so entitled only jointly with Whitchurch, the mortgage by him of his interest gave the plaintiffs a sufficient interest to entitle them to redeem, if they chose to pay off the prior joint liabilities to the defendant. And as to the second ground, if, as the plaintiffs allege, the covenant were waived, the objection fails. But if it were not waived it is difficult to see how the plaintiffs, by lending money, violated a covenant against raising money; and besides, as the result of the arrangement which terminated in the assignment to the defendant was that the latter took the place of first or direct mortgagee from Sandeman and Whitchurch, to the exclusion of the plaintiffs, it would seem inconsistent to hold the latter as still liable on that covenant to the defendant; and although the plaintiffs, with a knowledge of the covenant may have assisted Sandeman to violate it, and equity might be on that account unwilling to assist them, I am not, at present, at all events, prepared to give weight to this objection.

On the other hand, it was said that the plaintiffs were entitled to have a demand made upon them for payment before the defendant proceeded to sell. No doubt either the mortgagors or their assignees might redeem upon payment; but the mortgagors were still entitled to the equity of redemption, and were moreover the only persons with whom the defendant, as mortgagee, dealt; to them he advanced the money, and to them, and not to the plaintiffs, he looked for payment. For these reasons, and looking at the terms of the proviso, even assuming that the defendant was aware of the existence of their mortgage, I do not think that a demand on the plaintiffs was necessary.

I shall therefore assume that the plaintiffs are entitled to redeem, and that default has been made in payment.

I now come to the main and substantial question, which is whether, under the circumstances of the case, the defendant should be unconditionally restrained, during the pendency of a redemption suit, from exercising his power of sale. It is remarkable that upon a question of this kind, which must be of frequent occurrence in England, so few cases bearing directly upon the point should have been produced. Still, however, after a careful examination of such authorities as have been found, and of the principles which govern the practice of the Courts of Equity in such cases, I can have no doubt as to the conclusion at which I should arrive.

It is an elementary principle of Equity that a mortgagee may pursue at one and the same time his several remedies against the mortgagor. He may sue the mortgagor upon the covenant or bond for the payment of the money, and simultaneously bring an action for the recovery of the possession, and institute a suit for the foreclosure of the equity of redemption. This principle was established before powers of sale, which are now so common, were introduced into mortgage deeds; and it is now contended that the remedy given by such powers does not come within the principle. But both on principle and authority I think it will appear that such a contention cannot be supported.

As a rule, a Court of Equity will not stay a mortgagee in the enforcement of his other remedies, except upon payment of the debt. Such is clearly the practice in reference to actions upon bonds and covenants. These, however, being personal actions, the result even of execution upon a judgment would not necessarily affect the land or property mortgaged. But the practice is evidently the same in reference to foreclosure suits, which are instituted for the purpose of depriving the mortgagor absolutely of the property mortgaged, and of giving it to the mortgagee. Paynter v. Carew, 18 Jur. 417, and 1 Kay, App., 36, which was cited during the argument, is a clear authority on this point. That was the case of a redemption and foreclosure suit by a third mortgagee. On the part of one of the defendants, who was a subsequent mortgagee, and who had himself also instituted a similar suit, an application was made that the proceedings should be stayed on payment within a month of the mortgage debt and costs. The Court refused to grant the application unless upon immediate payment. Some of the observations in the judgment are important. "In this case," says V. C. Page Wood, "the plaintiff being a mortgagee, and having a right in that character, which is recognised in the fullest manner in this Court, to proceed upon every one of his remedies, by action of ejectment and covenant, and bill to redeem or foreclose without any possibility of stopping him, except by handing over the money due to him upon his security, I am asked to stay these proceedings by an order, which is not to give the plaintiff a foreclosure in case of default of payment, but simply that upon payment within any time which the Court may fix, all the proceedings may be stayed. In the event of default of payment the inconvenience of such an order would be very great." In another passage the Vice-Chancellor says—"It is, in effect, to interpose delay in the proceedings of a mortgagee, which the Court has never taken upon itself to do with reference to any of his remedies. There is only one mode of doing it, and this seems to have been recognised by the Lord Justice Knight Bruce in Smith v. Green." Smith v. Green, 1 Coll. 555, referred to by the Vice-Chancellor, was the case of a foreclosure suit, but the contest was almost solely about costs, the decision upon which was of course materially affected by offers that had been made—in one instance accompanied by a tender—to pay the plaintiff the principal and interest due on his mortgage. This case, and Cliff v. Wadsworth, 2 Y. and C. C. C. 598, which is cited in it, and is precisely similar, are therefore of importance only as showing the practice in such cases. Immediately following the case of Paynter v. Carew, in Kay's Report, are short notes of two cases, also showing that the practice is to stay such proceedings only upon payment of the money.

I have now to consider whether the same rule extends to a proceeding under a power of sale. And here I may at once say that, however strong the Vice-Chancellor's observations in Paynter v. Carew, just referred to, may be, I do not desire to press that case beyond the purpose for which I have cited it, nor am I prepared to treat it as a direct or express decision upon the point now in question. This form of remedy was not then under consideration, and probably did not occur to the Vice-Chancellor, as it is not mentioned amongst the remedies which he enumerates.

In considering this question, we must bear in mind the difference between a mortgagee seeking to enforce his remedy by foreclosure—I do not refer to his other remedies, which do not affect the ownership of the property mortgaged—and the mortgagor seeking to redeem. There is no doubt that equity, which looks upon the debt as the principal and the land mortgaged as merely a pledge, seems anxious to preserve the land for the mortgagor; and accordingly in a foreclosure suit, which is considered a proceeding against a debtor unable or unwilling to pay, the mortgagor is, even by the decree, indulged with time, which is without much difficulty enlarged, if the mortgagor shows that he has a reasonable expectation of getting the money. On the other hand, in a redemption suit, the mortgagor professes to have his money ready; he comes into Court saying, "Here is the money—give me my estate." In such case, although the result of non-payment may be the same, the time fixed by the decree is never enlarged. Novosielski v. Wakefield, 17 Ves., 418; and Faulkner v. Bolton, 7 Sim., 319. This was the practice of the Court when the mortgage deed contained no power of sale. In such case the mortgagee, in order to enforce his remedy against the land, was obliged to await the result of the suit. But when, with the view of getting rid of these delays and of giving the mortgagee a speedier remedy, a power of sale on default was given by the express contract between the parties, it is manifest that if the mortgagor could still, by merely filing a bill to redeem, and without any special ground of equity, restrain the sale until the expiration of the redemption suit, he would be in as good a position as if there were no power of sale, and the power of sale would be, in fact, to a large extent, worthless and void. An examination of the cases, few as they are, which have been produced as bearing on this subject, will, I think, show that equity which has fully recognized the validity of these powers does not act on principles so inconsistent.

In Matthie v. Edwards, 2 Coll. 465, a sale by a mortgagee under a power of sale was set aside by V. C. Knight Bruce, on the ground that the sale was imprudent, and that the proceedings connected with it were harsh. It is not quite clear, from the judgment, whether or not the Vice-Chancellor also considered the transaction as fraudulent. But in Jones v. Matthie, 11 Jur. 504, which was an appeal by the purchaser against that decision, the Lord Chancellor, who considered that the Vice-Chancellor did not rest his decision on the ground of fraud, but on the other grounds mentioned, reversed the decision. The Lord Chancellor at that time was Lord Cottenham, as eminent an authority on such matters as can well be mentioned, and his judgment contains some remarkable observations. "Such a power as this," says his lordship, "may, no doubt, be used for purposes of oppression, but when conferred, it must be remembered that it is so by a bargain between one party and the other, and it is for the party who borrows to consider whether he is not giving too large a power to him with whom he is dealing. If the power is exercised for fraudulent purposes this Court will interfere, and, as in other cases, if the party actually deposits in Court the amount due, it will not allow the power to be exercised at all. The interests, however, of society require that these powers should not be interfered with, and there is no reason why they should be." In another part he says, "I do not say that more leniency might not have been shown; there indeed seems to have been no disposition to depart from the strict exercise of a legal right; but this Court is not to interfere because a legal right might have been exercised with more attention to the interests and wishes of others. Mr. Wilkinson did no more than act on his legal right when he advertised and sold the property in question." And lastly he says, "The mortgagee then, in selling, only exercised his undoubted right, and whether he acted with kindness and charity or not is, as I have said before, another question, and with which the Court has nothing to do. If I were to affirm the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, I should be laying down a new rule for the interference of Courts of Equity." The further proceeding in this case is still more important. It came on again as an appeal by the mortgagees against the same decision of the Vice-Chancellor, and is reported in the same volume (II) of the Jurist, p. 761; and the Lord Chancellor is, if possible, still more explicit in the statement of his opinion. Considering that a harsh use was made of the power, his Lordship was willing to relieve the plaintiff of costs. "But," he said, "on a former occasion, I considered that where a party has given such a power by contract, I could not interfere. All authority is against any such interference by the Court, and this is quite consistent with the expression of opinion that a harsh exercise of the power was made use of against the plaintiff." And he adds, "His Honor thought that though no fraud was proved, yet it was within the jurisdiction of the Court to interfere, because the exercise of the power had been harsh. I could not agree with this view of the case, and therefore thought it necessary to dismiss the bill against the purchaser. This being so, and no cause remaining for setting aside the agreement, the sale and the agreement stand. Then what is left against the mortgagees? They have only done what they have a right to do." It may be said that the effect of this decision was merely that the Court would not interfere with a sale which had actually taken place. The expressions in the judgment, however, are too clear and too comprehensive to be so restricted; besides, although it is of little consequence, it appears from the Vice-Chancellor's judgment that the sale had not been completed.

And, accordingly, in Kershaw v. Kalow 1 Jur. N. S. 974, where an application was made by a mortgagor to stay a sale on the ground that the conditions of sale were highly stringent and improper, V. C. Page Wood, although not prepared to say that the conditions were not more stringent than the state of the title required, refused the application, saying, that "it would require a much stronger case to induce the Court to interfere to interrupt a sale—*non constat* that here there will be any hardship or any loss." From his observations it might be supposed that the Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that hardship or probable loss would be a ground for interfering; but if so, his opinion is scarcely reconcileable with the strong expressions of Lord Chancellor Cottenham Lord St. Leonards, in his V. and P. p. 53 (13th ed.) refers to this case as an authority for his statement that "a power of sale by a mortgagee will not be stayed on light grounds."

It is perfectly clear from these cases that a power of sale in a mortgage deed is a valid legal power, fully recognised by the Court of Equity, and as such may be put in force by the mortgagee in the same manner as any other power given to him by the deed, or which equity, from the nature of the security, has attached to the transaction; and that, as a rule, the only mode of staying his proceeding in the exercise of such a power is, as in the case of his other remedies, by payment of the money due, either to the mortgagee or into Court. Where the money is not so paid, something must have taken place that will be equivalent to such payment, or will dispense with it, or render it unnecessary.

I now come to the cases in 16 Beav. The first, Cockell v. Bacon, 16 Beav. 158, was decided in accordance with the principles stated. It clearly shows that a power of sale stands upon the same footing as any other of the mortgagee's remedies, and will not be interfered with unless upon some strong ground. In that case, the suit was, as stated by the Master of the Rolls, by a *puisné* against a prior mortgagee to redeem him, and to cut down his securities, on the ground that they were usurious. The mortgagee was proceeding to sell under a power of sale, and an application was made by the plaintiff to stay the sale. The application certainly was not opposed on the ground that the money due had not been paid or tendered, because it was made chiefly on the ground that the mortgagee was barred by a compromise from selling within a certain time which had not elapsed. The plaintiff, however, was not allowed to take advantage of this stipulation, as he impeached the deed in which it was; and the application was refused. The decision, however, is clearly put upon the general principles to which I have referred. Speaking of the motion, the Master of the Rolls says, "It is contrary to the ordinary principles and practice on which the Court proceeds. In a suit by a puisné mortgagee for redemption, the practice is, to leave the prior mortgagee in possession of all his rights under the mortgage deed, and to allow him to pursue all his remedies. He may, at the same time, take possession of the estate, sue the mortgagor on his covenant, and proceed to foreclose." "Though this is the rule," he adds, "cases of fraud or special contract may likewise arise in which the mortgagee may be prevented from enforcing the remedies which he would otherwise be entitled to." No doubt the Master of the Rolls does not say that the mortgagee may also proceed to sell if there be a power of sale; but he is speaking of such a power, the exercise of which he is asked to restrain; and he is manifestly showing that there is no difference between that remedy and the other remedies which he enumerates. This is made clearer, if there could be any doubt about it, in a subsequent passage, where, after stating that he would not, on an interlocutory application, decide the main question raised by the bill, the Master of the Rolls says,—"It being admitted that something is due, I am at a loss to conceive on what principle a subsequent incumbrancer can come and prevent a prior mortgagee exercising his power of sale." Matthie v. Edwards, as having been reversed, he treats as no longer an authority.

The other case, is Rhodes v. Buckland, 16 Beav., 212, on which the plaintiffs here have chiefly relied, and on the authority of which, as carrying out the principle of preserving property pending litigation, the learned Primary Judge, as I understand, also chiefly relied in continuing the injunction. This case, and the preceding case of Cockell v. Bacon, arose out of the same transactions, and were both decided by the same learned Judge, the one in July and the other in November of the same year; and it is certainly not likely that a Judge of so much experience would in the latter case depart from the principles which he had so distinctly enunciated so short a time before in the earlier case. The decisions, however, in both cases are perfectly consistent, and in entire accordance with the former decisions and the principles laid down in such decisions. The application made by the plaintiff in that case was, either that upon payment to the defendants of what they claimed to be due, or payment into Court, if they refused to receive it, the defendants should be ordered to transfer to the plaintiff the legal estate in the property; or that the defendants should be restrained from dealing with the legal estate until the hearing. The first part of this application was refused, as it in fact asked for the substantive relief claimed by the bill, which the Court would not grant upon an interlocutory motion. The latter part of the application was granted; the Master of the Rolls being of opinion "that under the circumstances of the case, the principle of protection of the property pending litigation ought to be applied," so as to induce him to restrain any dealing with the legal estate until he could determine the rights. Now what are those circumstances, as briefly stated by the Master of the Rolls? In February, 1852, notice was given to the defendants to redeem, and in August, when the notice was about expiring, the plaintiff said, "I am ready to pay; let me know the amount due to you." The defendants answer, "We do not wish to be paid off; we dispute your title to redeem." The plaintiff then files her bill, and after that bill has been filed and process served, the defendants enter into a contract for selling the estate, so as to defeat the whole object of the suit. "It is obvious," says the Master of the Rolls, "that if this be allowed any first mortgagee, by collusion with his mortgagor, might wholly defeat the rights and title of any *puisné* incumbrancer. I cannot, therefore, in this state of the case, refuse to protect the property until I see to whom it belongs." It was contended—in my opinion unnecessarily—that the order in this case was made subject to the payment of the money into Court. Why should it have been so, as the defendants did not want to be paid, but, on the contrary, altogether denied and opposed the plaintiff's right to redeem? The money when tendered having been refused, its payment into Court would be reasonably dispensed with. This case, therefore, is clearly no authority against the general principle so well established by the cases I have referred to, but only shows that, in certain cases, when the person who claims to redeem has offered to pay the money due, and so has done all that was possible for the purpose of redeeming, the mortgagee, who, notwithstanding, resists the claim, will be restrained from dealing with the property pending the litigation.

These cases, in my opinion, show conclusively that, when there is a power of sale in a mortgage deed, the Court of Equity will not, unless upon some clear special ground of equity, interfere with the exercise of the power; and that, even though a bill for redemption has been filed, it will not, in the absence of such special ground of equity, apply the principle of protection of property during the litigation. It is manifestly upon such a special ground that Rhodes v. Buckland was decided.

Now, on what grounds do the plaintiffs in the present case seek to restrain the defendant from exercising his legal right? They say that the defendant has expended large sums of money in purchasing the fee-simple of some lands comprised in the mortgage; and they claim that the lands so purchased should enure to their benefit subject to the mortgage, or that the sums so expended should not be allowed to the defendant in his account; and thus, they say, an important question has been raised which can only be determined at the hearing. Now it might be a question whether the sums so expended—even though so expended, as is stated, at the request, or with the consent and approval of Mr. Sandeman — should be allowed to the defendant at all; and further, if the defendant had notice of the second mortgage, and, still more, if that mortgage formed part of the original arrangement with the defendant, and he thereby waived the covenant against further incumbering, it might be a question whether the advances subsequently made by the defendant should take priority over those made by the plaintiff; or, on the other hand, as the plaintiffs advanced their money with a full knowledge that the defendant's security covered further advances, it might be a question whether the defendant would not still retain his priority in respect of such further advances. These are questions on which I do not desire at present to offer any opinion, as, if necessary, they might be more properly decided on the hearing—if the case should go to a hearing. But what does this claim of the plaintiffs amount to? At the utmost, even if successful, it can only result in reducing or cutting down the defendant's claim under his mortgage security; and in Cockall v. Bacon a ground somewhat similar was held not sufficient to support an application to stay the sale. The other dealings with the property of which the plaintiffs complain, are of a similar nature, and could only have a similar result.

The plaintiffs also say that if the sale proceeds they will sustain great loss. Possibly they may; possibly it is an unfavourable time for selling such property. In one of the cases when such a ground was put forward, the Court said that the parties have the remedy in their own hands; if they think the property is about to be sold under its value they can bid for and buy it. I confess I do not think there is much force in this answer. The real answer is that which is given by Lord Cottenham, that such is the bargain between the parties, and that it is for the party who borrows to consider whether he is not giving too large a power to him with whom he is dealing. But if we are to regard inconvenience or probable loss on one side or the other, consider the defendant's position. The mortgagors, Sandeman and Whitchurch, are unable from want of means to carry on the station; the plaintiffs, although requested, refused to contribute to the expense of doing so. The consequence is that, unless the defendant carries it on at his own expense or furnishes the means of doing so—as indeed he seems to have been doing for some time, the security from its very nature may be altogether lost, or, at all events, may be seriously deteriorated in value. No doubt, it is said, that the price of the wool will be sufficient to meet such expenses. But even if that were the case, which seems very doubtful, the defendant would still, until the price of the wool is realised, be obliged to carry on at his own expense, and at the risk moreover of not even having the sums he might so expend covered by his security.

Under these circumstances what have the plaintiffs done to entitle them to the equitable interference of the Court so as to deprive the defendant of his clear legal right? They did not, before filing their bill, offer to pay the amount of the defendant's claim, nor even the amount which might be actually due; they have not even undertaken to pay upon a decree for redemption; they have not in fact shown any desire or intention to redeem; but after the property had been for some time advertised for sale, they ask for an account of the defendant's claim, not with a view of paying it off, but to enable them to determine upon the course they should pursue. Upon the facts of the case, therefore, I am of opinion that no ground has been shown upon which, according to the practice in such cases, as shown by the authorities I have cited, a Court of Equity would interfere to restrain the mortgagee in the exercise of his legal right.

In reference to the probability of loss arising I may here refer to an anonymous case briefly reported in 6 Mad. 10, in which the plaintiff, a mortgagor, applied to restrain the defendant, a mortgagee, from proceeding to a sale under a power of sale, on the ground that due notice had not been given so as to afford a fair probability of an advantageous sale. The Vice-Chancellor refused the motion, considering that the plaintiff might relieve himself by giving notice to the purchaser that he had filed a bill to impeach the sale; and that it was better to put him to the inconvenience of an additional party to his suit than to risk a possible injury to the mortgagee by interrupting the sale.

I confess I was for some time much struck by an argument founded on the practice of the Court in reference to redemption suits, to which I have already referred. Admitting that, if, upon obtaining a decree for redemption, and after an account has been taken, the plaintiffs should not pay at the time fixed by the decree, they would be for ever barred, and that, consequently, the result in such case would be the same as the result of a foreclosure suit in favour of the mortgagee; it is then said that the plaintiffs have thus the option of paying or of forfeiting; and that to enable them to exercise their option the property ought in the meantime to be preserved. If the sale under the power *pendente lite* would give the purchaser an absolute title, of course such option would be entirely taken away; but if it would give a title, as would ordinarily be the case, subject to the result of the suit, the plaintiffs seeking to redeem might be put to the inconvenience of either adding the purchaser as a new party to the suit, or of commencing a new suit against him. But all the authorities which I have cited are opposed to such an argument, as in every case to which I have referred as establishing the practice a suit had been commenced before the application was made; it is clear, therefore, that, except in the case of Rhodes v. Buckland, which rests on special grounds, the Court did not recognise this as a ground for interference. And in the next place, whatever inconvenience the plaintiffs might suffer by being obliged to add a new party, or to commence

a new suit—which, however, according to the case in 6 Mad., would not be regarded—the restraining the sale might be productive of serious inconvenience to the mortgagee, as, in case the plaintiffs failed in their suit, or failed to redeem subsequent incumbrances, who could hardly be considered as barred by such failure, might successively commence new suits, and so cause endless delay, and thus the object of having a power of sale would be altogether defeated.

In the absence, therefore, of all special countervailing equitable grounds, I am not prepared—to use the language of Lord Cottenham—to lay down a new rule for the interference of the Court in cases of this kind. I am of opinion, therefore, that this appeal ought to be allowed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

KEEPING A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

Henry Mullen and Mary Lewis were indicted for having on the 20th May, kept a brothel at 237, Kent-street. The case against the male prisoner was fully proved by the police, and the jury without retiring acquitted Lewis, and brought in a verdict of guilty against Mellon, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

SENTENCE.

George Foster, convicted of attempting to extort money by means of a threatening letter, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE undermentioned estates were surrendered:—

John Robun, of Plattsburg, storekeeper. Liabilities, £187 17s. 5½d. Assets, £136 13s. 10d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Tighe, of Newcastle, butcher, on petition and affidavit. Schedule and statement to be filed on or before the 20th. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, 12th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Father, adjourned examination; Thomas Fogerty, adjourned special, for examination of witnesses, from 9th instant.

Tuesday, 13th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Samuel Broadbent, first or only meeting, at East Maitland; George Penman, first or only meeting, at East Maitland; Robert Ingall, adjourned special, for examination, from the 9th instant.

Wednesday, 14th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Emery Amos Clack, third meeting; Martin Ryan, first or only meeting; John Carmody, first or only meeting; Richard Chynoweth, first meeting; William Cumming, special meeting for proof of debts; William Whiteman, first meeting; Moy Tung Sue, adjourned single from the 7th instant.

Wednesday, 14th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Isabella Sarah Waterhouse, first or only meeting, at Forbes.

Friday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Jabez Buckman, third meeting; William Brewster, special meeting for proof of debts; Thomas Sullivan and William Tindale, special for proof of debts; Esther Scully, first meeting; John Lancashire Harris, adjourned single from the 7th instant.

Friday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Edward Miner, second meeting, at East Maitland; Henry Hunter, special for proof of debts and offer of composition, at Deniliquin.

Monday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Henry Lennon, special for examination of witness.

Monday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Jeremiah Minehan, first or only meeting at Young; John Taylor, special for proof of debts, at Deniliquin; Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Whiteman, second, at East Maitland.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 13th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Valentine Davis, Richard William Cox, Andrew Calvin, Matthew O'Brien, adjourned from the 23rd ultimo; John Witt, adjourned from the 30th ultimo; Vere Hunt, adjourned from the 30th ultimo; William Henry Stevens, adjourned from the 30th ultimo; John Brady, adjourned from the 6th instant; Joseph Page, adjourned from the 6th instant; John Douglass Young, adjourned from the 6th instant.

Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Lloyd James, James Robert Everett, Thomas Baker, John Woods, Louis Marcus, Thomas James Hodge, adjourned from the 6th instant.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Motion—Estate of Robert Muirel, for release of estate from sequestration. Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the undermentioned estates—1st, estate of Charles William Keele, a first dividend of 3s 6d in £ on concurrent proofs, preferent proofs in full; 2nd, estate of Joseph Youdale and Maria Ann Pontey, second plan, dividend 2s 7 4-13d in the £, on concurrent proofs, in addition to 5s per £ previously declared; 3rd, separate estate of Richard Thame, of the firm of Thame and Walker 14s 2 8-9d per £ after deducting value of furniture and apparel allowed to insolvent from 2s. per £, and carrying forward for credit of the joint estate a sum of £135 14s. 6d.; 4th, estate of John McNeill and Arthur John Bobey, accounts current showing the disposal of the realised assets; 5th, estate of Robert Laing, a 1st plan dividend 10 9-32d. in £, on concurrent proofs.

INSOLVENCY BUSINESS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 16th June.—In the matter of the appeal of Lewis Gordon against an order made by the Chief Commissioner on the 13th of April last, adjudging the estate of the said Lewis Gordon insolvent; to move that the appeal in this case be dismissed.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. St. Julian, Cunninghame, and Snape.

Ten persons were fined in sums varying from 1s. to 20s. for drunkenness or disorderly conduct, or for using obscene language.

Thomas Smith, described as a groom, was fined 60s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned one month, on conviction of having ill-used (by cruelly and unnecessarily beating) a horse he was riding in George-street.

Caroline York was found guilty of having last evening in Hyde Park offended against decency, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned one month.

George Payne, charged with having by furious riding endangered the life of Louis Levey, was remanded until this day week.

Two prisoners were discharged.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, June 12th, Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Vickery, Pearce, and Merriman; Tuesday, 13th, Messrs. Macintosh, Evans, Hezlet, Kippax, and Raphael; Wednesday, 14th, Messrs. Day, Renwick, Hughes, and Curran; Thursday, 15th, Messrs. Smithers, Birrell, Love, Thompson, and Penfold; Friday, 16th, Messrs. Oatley, E. Campbell, and E. Chapman; Saturday, 17th, Messrs. St. Julian and Cunninghame.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. Breillat.

Seven persons were fined for drunkenness.

Julia Bell, who was fined 20s. for drunkenness, was further sentenced to pay a penalty of £7, in default four months' imprisonment, for making use of language of a disgusting nature.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, June 12th, Messrs. J. J. Carran, J. B. Smithers, T. Hale, C. T. Geddis, A. Thompson, J. Tait; Tuesday, Messrs. J. Foott, G. Renwick, S. Dickinson, E. W. Cameron; Wednesday, Messrs. M. F. Josephson, J. Evans, R. P. Richardson, J. Merriman; Thursday, Messrs. J. A. Tait, J. G. Raphael, C. St. Julian, W. Day, T. Tanks; Friday, Messrs. J. Kettle, T. Spence, G. Thorne; Saturday, Mr. T. Breillat.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney was held at noon, on Friday last. There were present his Worship the Mayor in the chair, and Aldermen Rowley, Palmer, Day, Woods, Murphy, Goold, Green, Oatley, Raphael, Kippax, Macintosh, Andrews, Merriman, and Caraher.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report of the City Health Officer, Dr. G. F. Dansey, was laid on the table:—

Health Office, Town Hall, June 9, 1871.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the quarterly report of the health of the city, ending May 31.

During the past three months there have been 749 births, namely—During the month of March, 246—males 135, females 111; during April, 249—males 128, females 121, during May, 254—males 127, females 127. During the same period 346 deaths have occurred, namely—In March, 107—males 60, females 47; in April, 105—males 65, females 40; in May, 134—males 65, females 69. Showing an excess of 403 births over deaths during the quarter. In the three months the deaths under the age of 5 years reached the large number of 152. Deaths from phthisis, 35; brain disease, 25; bronchitis, pneumonia, 25; diarrhœa, 22; heart disease, 18; apoplexy, 15. No deaths are registered as occurring from typhoid fever, but in April two occur as caused by typhus. By the census just taken, the number of inhabitants in the city of Sydney is shown as 74,217 souls, viz.: 36171 males, 38,046 females; occupying a surface of 1480 statute acres, or 44 persons to each acre. The suburban population numbers 60,559 souls, and it is now becoming the duty of the suburban municipalities to have more regard for the drainage and general health of the inhabitants. Every municipality should appoint a health-officer, with an active intelligent inspector of nuisances to act under his directions.

Out of the many sources for the production of disease, one, often unthought of, consists in the dust of the streets, which every person living in large towns or cities is compelled to inhale and swallow, as the greatest quantity of dust is (under the usual traffic) about five feet from the ground, and about level with the noses and mouths of passers-by. This dust, in thoroughfares, consists mostly of vegetable matter, as is to be expected, partly decomposed from several causes, and is a great irritation to the lungs and often a cause of disease to the system generally. This is only to be prevented by keeping the streets continually damp, by either watering them, or by the use of a solution of deliquescent chlorides, as proposed by Mr. Cooper for watering the streets of London, so that rapid drying may be prevented and ammoniacal decomposition, which is constantly to be perceived in our streets during hot weather, checked to a great extent, if not altogether destroyed. The solution is quite harmless to animal life. Every street in a city ought to be watered.

In England a bill has been read the first time in the House of Commons for the prevention of the adulteration of food and drink, and of drugs. An Act of the same kind would be of great advantage to New South Wales, for if food, &c., is so largely adulterated in old countries, there is no doubt a great quantity of adulterated articles find their way here. In England sherry has been found to contain sulphuric acid in large quantities. Coffee was adulterated with chicory, roasted wheat, beans, mangel wurzel, carrots, sawdust, and venetian red, and castor oil capsules were a mixture of croton and common oil. An instance is related in which the consumers of cheese were poisoned by red lead that had been used to give a fictitious colour to the annatto.

During the past quarter we have had a large rainfall, by which our drains and sewers have been well flushed, to the detriment of the harbour—at present the receptacle of nearly all the drainage of Sydney. This continuous wet has made certain parts of the city very unhealthy, especially those lying low and flat, covered with houses built without proper foundation and ventilation—some with the flooring resting on the earth, and the walls never dry—is it to be wondered at that disease springs up, that children die or become unhealthy, and grow up puny and delicate from the morbid influences that surround their parents' dwellings! From the high rents demanded for houses suited to the working man, it becomes his great desire to obtain some kind of building as his own at the cheapest price, perfectly regardless of the health of his wife and family. This cheap abode is often erected on made ground—made, often, by the soil washed down by drainage, &c., from the higher inhabited ground, saturated with filth, or where house refuse, &c., has been carted at the request of the original proprietors of the land, to make it level enough for building purposes. A short time ago I went to a house built on the refuse-made ground, and while there I was obliged to keep front and back doors open, owing to the stench arising through the floor. In another part of the city I visited a house, built on ground reclaimed from a bay; and here the smell and damp were so bad as to be highly dangerous to health. In parts of the city, the drainage of one house flows under and around the next, and so continues. Buildings are springing up in the vacant parts of the city, but the owners seldom think where or how the drainage from them is to flow; and in sandy soil we cannot guess what distance deleterious matter may be carried, polluting water far off that is used for household purposes. This can only be remedied by systematic sewerage. It is in the neighbourhood of these ill-drained parts of the city that, should the present scourge of England, small-pox, ever appear here, it will run rampant, disseminating itself to all parts. We are all aware that this disease is often at the portals of Australia, as proved by one ship during the past quarter being placed in quarantine; also, the Somersetshire, in Melbourne, a case having occurred on board her a few days before making port. Since then she has been released, but again ordered back, a fresh case having appeared. This shows the strictness with which quarantine regulations should be carried out. There should be no hurry in releasing a vessel from quarantine because of its cargo, or its intended date of sailing being close at hand; and all clothes, bedding, &c., used or worn by an infected person should be burnt, and not sold.

It is by the perfect destruction of all things likely to convey infection that we might hope to prevent its appearance; but at the same time we should not neglect certain safeguards, such as vaccination and sanitary measures. It should be compulsory on all parents to have their infants vaccinated, and adults should every few years be re-vaccinated. Sanitary measures might not altogether prevent disease, but tend to reduce its strength to a minimum.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. F. DANSEY, City Health Officer.

SYDNEY WATERWORKS.

The following report of the mechanical engineer of the Botany Waterworks was also laid on the table:—

Sydney Water Works, Botany, June 9.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to forward quarterly report of the machinery, &c., in connection with these works.

During the present quarter the principal portion of the pumping has been performed by the middle and eastern engines, the western being under repairs—a new piston having been made and fitted to steam cylinder, under contract from Messrs. T. S. Mort, and which contract for that piston, and the spare one now on hand, was satisfactorily carried out. Since the completion of that portion of the repairs, the fly-wheel and shaft of same engine has been lifted, for the purpose of carrying out repairs, as specially detailed in former reports, and the old stone upon which the main bearing formerly rested has been taken out and a more substantial stone, weighing over four tons, has been fitted and fixed in its place. The repairs to that engine are now nearly completed, and the engine will be at work in the commencement of the ensuing week.

As soon as that engine is at work, one of the double engines—that is, either the eastern or middle—will be discontinued working, and new chairs made for the support of the main bearings; so that with that alteration, and others connected therewith—drawings of which will be made, showing the improvement—those engines will then be materially steadied, and a great deal of uneven bearing, to which they have always been subjected from the faulty nature of the original construction, will be removed, as explained more in detail in my former reports.

I have nothing special to report in reference to the other portions of the machinery. The boilers, &c., are in fair working order, and do not at present require any repairs beyond what they always receive at times of their being cleaned, when they have a thorough examination.

During the present quarter the engines have been stopped on frequent occasions—nearly every week. The reservoirs in Sydney being signalled full, when the machinery has been stopped a short time.

For the information of the Council I forward the number of revolutions annually that have been made by the engines, since the first year of my appointment to the works, and these figures will at once show the enormous increase that has taken place since that date as follows:—

1864—	4,594,608	collective number of revolutions.
1865—	6,076,812	„ „ „
*1866—	7,429,131	„ „ „
*1867—	6,634,979	„ „ „
1868—	8,436,232	„ „ „
1869—	9,755,669	„ „ „
1870—	11,113,734	„ „ „

I would also particularly call attention to another important item in connection with the supply—namely, the contrast in the quantity supplied to the high service, which I unhesitatingly report, in support of what I have always asserted, has been more injurious to the machinery than ten times the amount of work performed to the low service or Crown-street Reservoir.

In the week ending June 4th, 1864	1,443,312 gallons	
were pumped to supply the high service.		
In the week ending June 3rd, 1871	7,756,128	„
And in the same time the supply to the		
Low service, was in 1864	9,749,808	„
„ in 1871	16,047,072	„

These figures unmistakably show an immense increase in the supply, and it must also be borne in mind that our steam power has not in any way been increased since the works were started, although our water storage has; but yet a progressive annual increase in the revolutions performed has taken place, and the great contrast of nearly seven times the quantity sent to the high level during the last 7 years, tends to confirm the necessity that the high level supply to the city should be obtained from another source, upon our present watershed, and relieve the machinery here from the unnecessary duty of pumping water to a height of 236 feet, when we have facilities for taking the water required for the high service at an elevation of nearly 100 feet above the locality of the works at Botany, which would not only relieve the present 30-inch main from the pressure to which it is now subjected, but would also give such an abundant supply to the low level reservoir (by pumping to that reservoir only), that that reservoir could be kept full, and many parts of the city now supplied from the high service could be adequately supplied from the low reservoir, as in former years, and thereby save the necessity of our pumping to the highest reservoir a quantity of water to supply the levels of that portion of the city to such an unnecessary height, when they could be equally well supplied from the low reservoir—if that reservoir could be only kept full—and which it easily could if the present high level reservoir was supplied in a different manner from at present, namely, by impounding sufficient water at a higher elevation, and pumping from there, instead of allowing the water to come down to Botany, and from there to be pumped up again.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Yours most obediently,
J. H. WESTCOTT, Engineer.

NEW STREET NEAR RUSHCUTTER'S BAY.

Alderman OATLEY called attention to a nuisance at Rushcutter's Bay, caused by the drainage of the eastern portion of the city into the said bay. He thought some steps ought to be taken to abate the nuisance. Mr. Obed West, near whose property the nuisance existed, had, he said, promised to give sufficient land to enable the Council to construct a street forty feet wide from Great Barcom-street to Rushcutter's Bay. He concluded by moving,—"That application be made to Mr. Obed West for permission to open a street forty feet wide through his land, being a continuation of Great Barcom-street to the Rushcutter Bay; and that, in the event of a compliance with the request, estimates be prepared for the formation and construction of a sewer in the street." He said that the whole expense would not be likely to exceed £4000 or £5000.

Alderman GREEN seconded the motion, which, after some little discussion, was agreed to.

OBSTRUCTING THE FOOTPATHS.

Alderman DAY asked the Mayor whether his attention had been directed to a nuisance caused by numbers of persons congregating at the corners of the principal thoroughfares? It was almost impossible, at times, for respectable persons to pass.

The MAYOR said he had frequently had his attention drawn to the nuisance, but he had no power to interfere. The Inspector-General of Police had had his attention drawn to it; and he thought that that gentleman would take steps to put a stop to the nuisance.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Alderman OATLEY moved,—"That Bourke-street East, near the residence of the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., be kerbed and guttered, at an expense not exceeding £36."

The motion was seconded by Alderman GREEN, and agreed to.

Alderman MURPHY moved,—"That a portion of Ultimo-street, formerly 'No Man's Land,' be formed and ballasted by contract, at a cost not exceeding the estimate of the City Surveyor."

The motion was seconded by Alderman WOODS, and agreed to.

Alderman MURPHY moved,—"That Victoria-street, Ultimo, be repaired at a cost not exceeding £18."

The motion was seconded by Alderman WOODS, and agreed to.

Alderman MURPHY moved,—"That the public lamp in the middle of Victoria-street, Ultimo, be removed to the north-west corner of Thomas-street."

The motion was seconded by Alderman WOODS, and agreed to.

Alderman WOODS moved,—"That a retaining wall be built at the foot of John-street, at a cost not exceeding £20."

The motion was seconded by Alderman MURPHY and agreed to.

Alderman WOODS moved,—"That Albert-street be formed and ballasted by contract, at a cost not exceeding £18."

The motion was seconded by Alderman MURPHY, and agreed to.

Alderman GOOLD moved,—"That Terminus-street be formed and ballasted by contract, at a cost not exceeding the estimate of the City Surveyor."

The motion was seconded by Alderman GREEN, and agreed to.

Alderman GREEN moved,—"That a specification be prepared for the supply of kerb and gutter stones of granite or some other generally desirable material, to the extent of £3000 worth annually."

The motion was seconded by Alderman OATLEY, and agreed to.

Alderman GREEN moved,—"That Liverpool-street, between Bourke and Palmer streets, be ballasted, at a cost not exceeding the surveyor's estimate."

The motion was seconded by Alderman OATLEY, and agreed to.

Alderman CARAHER moved,—"That the allotment of land between Kent-street and Darling Harbour, lately handed over to this Council by the Government, be fenced in at a cost not exceeding £35."

The motion was seconded by Alderman MERRIMAN, and agreed to.

Alderman CARAHER moved,—"That the sum of £30 be voted for the purpose of repairing the undermentioned footpaths:—Kent-street, west side between Argyle and Crescent streets; Argyle-street, north side from corner Trinity Church round Fort street; also, Essex-street south-east side from George to Harrington streets, Argyle-street south side from corner of George-street to Circular Quay; George-street north on the east side; footway under Caraher-stairs; Jamison-street, north side from Scotch Church to George-street; north side Margaret-street, from Kent-street to Sussex-street."

The motion was seconded by Alderman and agreed to.

Alderman KIPPAX moved,—"That a gully shaft be laid in Brisbane-street, at a cost not exceeding £12."

The motion was seconded by Alderman OATLEY, and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday), when it will meet to consider applications from omnibus drivers and conductors for licenses; and also to consider tenders for a lease of Market Wharf.

After the meeting, the Mayor entertained the Aldermen at dinner. The officers of the steamship Nebraska had been invited to be present; but, owing to the preparations which were being made for the departure of the vessel, Mr. Ross (chief officer), Mr. Curtis (surgeon), and Mr. Craig (purser) were the only officers who were able to be present. Amongst the guests were Mr. J. Sutherland, M.L.A., Mr. Ireland (of the firm of Laidley and Ireland), Messrs. T. Spence, B. James, Walter Bradley, and Captain Eldred. The dinner was served in excellent style by Mr. Bradford, of the Freemasons' Hall Hotel. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the Mayor proposed "The President of the United States," to which toast Dr. Curtis made a suitable response. Amongst other toasts were "The Health of Captain Harding and the Officers of the Nebraska," to which Mr. Ross responded, and "The Mayor."

* The apparent discrepancy in the decrease of revolutions in 1867 as compared with the greater number in 1866, is accounted for from the fact, that while in 1866 the rainfall for the year was 36 81 inches, in 1867 it was 59 63 inches. Thus accounting for the lesser number of revolutions in 1867 than in 1866, as the gravitation supply from the tunnel was greater, and the consumption from the reservoirs would naturally be less.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—The usual monthly meeting of the Council was held on Saturday, 3rd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. H. H. Bligh), Aldermen Pollard, Russell, Best, and French. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence read: 1. Letter from the Chief Secretary, stating that the by-laws for collecting and managing toll rates and dues upon the Lane Cove Road had been confirmed by his Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, and were published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of the 1st June. 2. Letter from John Clatworthy, respecting a drain or culvert required on his property. The Mayor was requested to inspect the property, and report thereon to the next meeting. Accounts amounting to £8 16s. were passed. The Council then proceeded to open tenders. The only tender for gravel being considered too high, fresh tenders were ordered to be called for. On the motion of Alderman Pollard the lowest tender for stumping and clearing one acre on the high road was accepted. Orders of the Day: To consider Alderman Russell's motion with reference to the drain on Mrs. Broadfoot's property. Alderman Russell presented a petition from the ratepayers interested in the matter, and it was finally carried that the Mayor be authorised to get the work done in accordance with the petition, the cost not to exceed, £3; Aldermen French and Best dissenting, the former adhering to his opinion that the water must be drained north and south, instead of north only. Notices of motions by the Mayor:—1. "That a committee be formed to manage the toll-gate on the Lane Cove Road." The Mayor suggested the formation of such a committee for the purpose of carrying out the Act, erection of gate, and printing the necessary boards, &c." Alderman Russell proposed,—"That the committee be the Mayor, Alderman Pollard, and the mover." Alderman Pollard would prefer to have another alderman instead of himself on the committee, and would retire in favour of Alderman Best. Alderman French objected to Alderman Russell being on the committee, and proposed.—"The Mayor, Aldermen Pollard and Best." Alderman Russell consented to amend his motion by substituting Alderman Best for Pollard, which was carried. 2. To consider and adopt measures for letting the toll-gate on the Lane Cove Road. After considerable discussion and numerous suggestions, it was resolved that tenders be called for from persons willing to rent the gate, either with or without residence, for the period ending 30th June, 1872,—the residence to be on wheels. Notices of motions by Alderman Pollard: 1. "That 200 loads of unscreened gravel be put on the Government line." Alderman Pollard said it was shameful to see the road; in some places horses were nearly buried. A few loads of gravel would put it in tolerable order. Alderman French opposed the motion entirely. The Mayor knew the road was very bad, but then other roads were equally so, and required immediate attention. Alderman Russell had no doubt the road was very bad, but as the amount reserved for by-roads was very small, could not see where the money was to come from, otherwise he would vote for it. The Mayor proposed, by way of an amendment,—"That 100 loads be voted." Ayes, the Mayor and Alderman Pollard; noes, Aldermen French, Russell, and Best. The original motion was then put with the same result. 2. "That 100 loads of unscreened gravel be put on the Flat Rock Road." Carried—Alderman French dissenting. 3. "That 100 loads of unscreened gravel be put on Penshurst-street." Carried. Ayes: Aldermen Pollard and Russell. No, Alderman French. 4. "To consider steps necessary to be taken for the repair of the bridge in Penshurst-street." Alderman French said he had seen the bridge, and nothing was required, only one corner of sleeper was rotten, which might easily be propped up—the bridge would last for twenty years. Postponed until next meeting. In pursuance of notice, Alderman Russell asked the Mayor,—"Is the Council aware that Alderman Harnett has had a deep drain dug across the Government Road by the cemetery, and is still open." Answer: "Alderman Harnett had no authority to dig a drain across a road, and am not aware whether such is the case, but will satisfy myself by the next meeting." Notices of motions by Alderman Russell,—1. "That the Mayor get legal advice respecting the £219 5s. 2d. expended by R. Harnett, when Mayor, unauthorised by the Council." Aye, Alderman Russell; noes, Aldermen French and Best. 2. "That the drain dug by Alderman Harnett be filled in, and about four chains of the said road be stumped half a chain wide." Ayes, Aldermen Russell and Pollard; noes, Aldermen French and Best. 3. "That about 8 chains be formed half a chain wide on the Greenwich Road, from Parker's downwards." Ayes, Aldermen Russell and Pollard. Noes, Aldermen French and Best. 4. "That the Council borrow £100 for the Lane Cove Road, the capital and interest to be paid out of the proceeds of the toll-gate." Aye, Alderman Russell. Noes, Aldermen French and Best. Notices of motions by Alderman Best:—1. That Thomas Parker be paid the amount due to him for work done on the Lane Cove Road, as per account rendered. Alderman Best called the attention of the Council to this matter, and referred to the account rendered, and also a certificate from Alderman Harnett, in support of the claim. Alderman Russell, on rising, said it was well known that Alderman Harnett is a liar, whereupon the Mayor said he would not sit to listen to such language, particularly in the absence of the Alderman mentioned, and if persisted in would leave the chair. Alderman Russell repeated the assertion with an adjective prefixed, when the Mayor rose, and the meeting came to an untimely end.—GEO. H. COLEMAN, Council Clerk.

VICTORIA.—The usual monthly meeting of the Council was held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, June 7. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Mohrman, Carr, Hilton, Schroder, Mackaness, Moores, Stevens, and Crews. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: Letters were read from the Council clerk to the Borough of St. Leonards, and reply from the Council clerk of that borough, in reference to a settlement of accounts that had been effected; a letter to Mr. John Blue respecting a dangerous hole in Union-street used by his tenants as a well, and reply from that gentleman urging the Corporation to take steps to conserve the water as a public convenience. Discussion ensued, and as it appeared that the hole in question was in the middle of the street, it was ultimately moved by Alderman Schroder, and seconded by Alderman Mohrman,—"That a further notice be given to Mr. Blue, that unless the hole in Union-street is fenced in within seven days, it must be filled up." Carried. A letter was also read from Messrs. Crowley and Smith, calling attention to the condition of Hill-street, which was directed to be acknowledged. It was moved by Alderman Crews, and seconded by Alderman Mackaness,—"That upon receipt of a petition from the ratepayers of any street, or portion of a street (not less than one hundred yards in extent), for the permanent repair of the same, accompanied by a guarantee to pay one-third of the cost, the Council pledges itself to carry out the work so required." Carried. The Council then went into committee, and having resumed, the Finance Committee brought up a report recommending the payment of sundry accounts amounting to £44 5s. 1d., which, upon the motion of Alderman Crews, seconded by Alderman Stevens, was adopted. The Improvement Committee brought up a report, and submitted a plan and specifications for a fence in Blue's Point Road, and recommended that tenders be called for the same. They also recommended that an application be made to the Lands Department for the wharf at Blue's Point, according to a plan in the Surveyor-General's Office, dated November 5th, 1869. The levelling and forming of the remaining half of Blue's Point Road, from Casey's Hotel to Hilton's, was advised to be done by day labour, under the superintendence of a working overseer at a salary of £2 2s. per week. The Improvement Committee further advised that an extension of the drain from Blue's Point Road into West Crescent Road be effected by means of pipes—18 inches in diameter—at an estimated cost of £10. The report of the Improvement Committee was adopted upon the motion of Alderman Moores, seconded by Alderman Mackaness. The Committee for General Purposes brought up a report, recommending that the present place of meeting be altered to some place in a more central part of the borough. Whereon it was moved by Alderman Schroder and seconded by Alderman Hilton,—"That applications be invited from persons willing to afford accommodation to the Council." Carried. The Council then proceeded to consider applications from persons willing to act as working overseer, and they accepted the services of Mr. John Thompson Hayes. The Council then rose.—WALTER G. WILLINGTON, Council Clerk.

WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Municipal Council of Waterloo was held on Wednesday, 17th May, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Ebenezer Ollive), Aldermen Henderson, Faulkes, Woolley, Bartram, Steward, Gibbons, Gibson, and Molony. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from Mr. Ambrose Rossiter was referred to the Improvement Committee. Alderman Bartram moved, "That a letter be sent to Mr. Rofe to request him to clean and repair the Council Chamber." Alderman Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts, amounting to £27 8s. 3d. were passed and ordered to be paid. Alderman Steward presented a report of the By-laws Committee, and moved that it be received. Alderman Faulkes seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Henderson moved, "That the necessary steps be taken to have Mary-street dedicated." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Steward moved,—"That the foreman be instructed to take the levels and make a plan of Bullanaming-lane, and that the said lane be kerbed and guttered, with a one-stone gutter, and the road formed and ballasted at a cost not exceeding £93, after the said lane has been dedicated." Alderman Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Steward moved,—"That the Council Clerk be instructed to furnish a report at each fortnightly meeting of all business transacted during the past fortnight." Alderman Faulkes seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Steward moved,—"That Alderman Molony be placed upon the By-laws Committee in the place of the late Alderman William Moon." Alderman Faulkes seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That Mr. Hugh Miller be, and is hereby appointed Inspector of Nuisances, without extra pay." Alderman Gibbons seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Woolley moved,—"That John-street, from Botany Road to intersection with George-street be kerbed, guttered, ballasted and blinded at a cost not to exceed £200." Alderman Faulkes seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Steward moved,—"That the further consideration of the By-laws be postponed till next meeting." Alderman Faulkes seconded the motion. Carried. Council then adjourned. On Wednesday, 31st May, the Council met, pursuant to adjournment. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Ebenezer Ollive), Aldermen Henderson, Woolley, Bartram, Steward, Gibbons, Gibson and Molony. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters from residents of Botany Road,—Mr. H. Snell, Mr. E. Byrne, and Mr. T. Warren were referred to the Improvement Committee. A letter was read from Mr. P. R. Bailey, solicitor, with reference to a loan to the Council. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That the Mayor be empowered to complete arrangements." Alderman Steward seconded the motion. Carried unanimously. A letter was also read from the Council Clerk, Redfern, with reference to the flow of water and sand from Redfern into Waterloo. The Mayor moved,—"That a deputation be appointed to meet a deputation of the Redfern Council, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen Gibson, Faulkes, and Bartram, and that they be empowered to state at such meeting that in the opinion of this Council the flow of water, and sand, &c., down Pitt-street, George-street, Bullanaming-street, Botany-street, and Botany Road is a serious injury to this Municipality in a pecuniary and sanitary point of view, and to insist upon this nuisance being abated at once, and that this Council will require compensation for the great injury the water and sand down the above named streets have done to this Municipality during the last eleven years." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from Mr. Gerard Phillips, on behalf of the joint secretaries of the Elizabeth-street Association, and Alderman Bartram moved, "That the further consideration of this question stand over for three months." Aldermen Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Steward moved,—"That a special committee be appointed to examine the plans of George-street, John-street, Pitt-street South, Bullanaming-lane, and Botany-street; that such committee consist of the Mayor, Aldermen Woolley, Bartram, Faulkes, and the mover." Alderman Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Steward moved,—"That the Improvement Committee be instructed to examine and report upon the state of Kellick-street." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Steward moved, "That a special committee be appointed to take into consideration the advisability of having a new Council Chamber, of borrowing money to erect it from a Building Society, or otherwise; that such committee consist of the Mayor, Aldermen Henderson, Bartram, and the mover." Alderman Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts, amounting to £13 13s. 6d., were passed, and ordered to be paid. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That tenders be called for kerbing, guttering, forming, ballasting, and blinding Pitt-street, from Buckland-street to John-street, and Bullanaming-lane from Buckland-street to John-street." Alderman Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. Council then adjourned.—T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

BALMAIN.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, the 6th June. Present—The Mayor and Aldermen Yeend Perdriau, Springthorpe, Mullens, Elliott, Mossman, and Foy. Minutes: The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: Letter read from Mr. Franki, of Mort's Dry Dock, enclosing two tenders for cleaning out the sand-catches, was received and referred to the Committee of Works. Reports: 1. Report brought up by the Committee of Works stated that since the last meeting of Council they had certified to the Committee of Finance for payment of various accounts amounting to £41 2s. 5d. The committee recommended the following:—viz., a kerb and two stone gutters in Datchett-street, instead of a V gutter as originally proposed; a culvert in Palmer-street, opposite Mrs. R. A. Wilkinson's; lifting drain pipes opposite Mrs. Hardman's land, and relaying them further up the Darling-road, where they would have an outlet into Ford-street—received. Second report brought up by the committee of finance, stated that since the last meeting of the council they had paid, under votes of appropriation for works, &c., duly certified, various accounts, amounting to £125 0s. 6d.; received. Miscellaneous 1. Tabular statement of revenue and expenditure was laid upon the table. 2. To lay upon table plans of Short-street, Ann-street, Wharf Road, and Reynolds-street wharf. It was directed that the first three plans be exhibited in the Council Chambers for fourteen days, and that they should be advertised. With respect to the Reynolds-street wharf plan, the Mayor stated that the application to erect a wharf at the foot of this street had been sanctioned. Motions pursuant to notice: 1. Alderman Foy moved, and Alderman Mossman seconded,—"That tenders be called for the construction of a wharf at the foot of Reynolds-street." Alderman Mullens moved as an amendment, "That a plan and specification be prepared by the surveyor at his earliest convenience, and referred to the Committee of Works for their report." Seconded by Alderman Perdriau and carried. 2. Alderman Springthorpe moved, and Alderman Mullens seconded, "That a kerb and two-stone gutter be laid in Datchett-street from the end of present V gutter down to the water-side, at a cost not exceeding £16 15s." Carried. 3. Alderman Mullens (in Alderman Robinson's absence), moved, and Alderman Yeend seconded, "That the amount of £1 be paid to Mr. Goodwin, as charged by him for extras in making alteration to doors of new dry earth cart." Carried. 4. Alderman Mullens moved, and Alderman Yeend seconded,—"That the tabular statement be discontinued for the future, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of Finance in their report of 23rd May, 1871." Carried. 5. Alderman Mullens moved, and Alderman Springthorpe seconded,—"That one dozen copies of the by-laws of the Glebe municipality be purchased for the use of this Council." Carried. Orders of the day:—1. To open and examine tenders for works required to Church and Donnelly streets. After an examination of the various tenders, the tenders of Mr. Philip Brady for Donnelly-street, for the sum of £79 10s., and Mr. Francis Small, for Church-street, for £14, were accepted. 2. The Council, as a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the letting of public wharfs, &c., &c., it was decided to postpone this matter until a special meeting of the Council, to be held on Tuesday, 13th June. 3rd. Supplying gas to Balmain. Postponed until next general meeting of the Council. 4th. Alderman Elliott moved, and Alderman Perdriau seconded,—"That the second and fifth clauses of report of Committee of Works of 23rd May be adopted." Carried. "That the Darling Road be repaired with ballast near Rountree-street." Carried. The Council then rose. F. R. CHILCOTT, Assistant Council Clerk.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FORMATION OF A GAS COMPANY FOR PARRAMATTA.—Thanks to the energy of several private individuals who have lately taken the matter in hand, Parramatta is at last in a fair way to be lighted by gas in lieu of the dim, dirty, disagreeable, and frequently dangerous kerosene lamps now in use. A preliminary meeting of a few gentlemen was held last week, and the result of the deliberation was the issuing of circulars to some thirty of the leading residents of the town, inviting them to meet, and give in their adherence to the proposed scheme. Of the thirty invited, no less than twenty-seven attended on Friday evening at the School of Arts, comprising amongst them some of our foremost citizens. The Rev. R. Mansfield was voted to the chair, and, after some preliminary conversation, opened the business of the evening by explaining the details of the scheme—pointing out the advantages that would accrue to the town in the event of the company being properly floated, and the natural facilities offered by Parramatta for the laying of gas-mains, &c. Careful calculations had been made, with the most satisfactory result, giving convincing proof that the undertaking would prove not only a blessing to the townspeople, but a pecuniary success for the shareholders. The following resolutions were then carried unanimously,—1. "That in the opinion of this meeting there is a good opening in Parramatta for a remunerative gas-works; and that such gas-works should be established and managed by a local joint stock company." 2. "That in the opinion of this meeting a Parramatta gas company should be instituted as soon as possible, commencing with a capital of £9000, in 1800 shares of £5 each." 3. "That a provisional committee of six members be now appointed by ballot, for the purpose of drawing up and publishing a prospectus, receiving applications for shares, and taking such other preliminary steps as they may think fit towards the organisation of such a company." 4. That, as soon as the provisional committee shall have received applications for at least two-thirds of the shares, accompanied by a deposit of 5s. per share, they shall call a meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of receiving the committee's report, and electing directors and officers." Twenty-four gentlemen gave in their names as shareholders, and took up between them nearly one-third of the stipulated 1800 shares. They then proceeded to the election of a provisional committee, with the following result. Provisional Committee Parramatta Gas Company:—Rev. R. Mansfield, Messrs. T. W. Bowden, J. W. Pass, H. Faircloth, C. J. Byrnes, and R. Harper. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting broke up, leaving the provisional committee to make arrangements for future operations. The meeting on the whole may be characterised as an enthusiastic one, the matter being taken up warmly by those in the room, and the share subscription prompt and liberal. This (Saturday) morning further applications for shares were received, and now nearly one-half of the shares are allotted. There is little doubt but that the entire list will be filled up in Parramatta as soon as the prospectus appears; for the project is regarded in the most favourable light by the majority of the townspeople, who will be only too glad to avail themselves of the gas as soon as it makes its appearance. From a financial point of view the company, judging by the statistics collected for the purpose of estimating the probable demand for gas, is likely to declare handsome dividends. Before many months are over we therefore hope to see our beautiful town lighted by gas, and kerosene lamps a thing of the past.

CAMDEN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE Sons of Temperance here celebrated their fourth anniversary yesterday, by a dinner, and public entertainment in the evening. At the entertainment, the hall of the School of Arts was densely crowded, many being unable to gain admission from want of space, the number being variously estimated at from four to five hundred persons. About 250 Sons and Daughters sat down to a sumptuous meal. The following gentlemen were also present as guests. Revs. H. Tingcombe and A. Pain (Episcopalians). The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist ministers were prevented from being present through illness. The magistrates of the district were represented by Captain Onslow, M.L.A., Messrs. J. K. Chisholm, E. L. Moore, and E. Simpson. All the leading townsmen were present. A fine brass band, procured from Sydney, created quite a sensation by marching round the town, the Sons and Daughters following in procession with banners waving. The public entertainment comprised songs, recitations, and speeches; many of them being very effectively rendered. The Rev. Mr. Pain's speech was particularly good and to the point. Some of the officers of the Grand Division attended from Sydney, and gave valuable statistics showing the rapid spread of the Order in this colony. The W P., Mr. Stewart, read a report of the progress of the Camden Division, known as the "Star of the South," No. 19, which was very encouraging; the number of members have steadily increased since the formation of the division, and now number over seventy members, with funds amounting to about £250. The whole affair was a great success, and as these dinners and meetings are now established as an annual thing, they are looked forward to with great interest as a means of spending a happy social day together. "May the cause flourish."

REPORT ON PORT AUGUSTA AND PORT DARWIN TELEGRAPH LINE.

REPORT by C. Todd, Esq., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs on the Australian Section of the Anglo-Australian Telegraph.

General Post Office, Adelaide, 19th May, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honour to bring under your notice the following extract from the last annual report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs in Queensland, referring to the overland line of telegraph to Port Darwin, now in course of construction:—

"I mentioned in my last annual report that a company had been formed in England for the purpose of supplying this missing link (Java to Normanton), and that an agent was shortly expected in Australia to make the necessary preliminary arrangements with the several Colonial Governments interested in this important undertaking.

"The company's agent arrived in Adelaide on the 11th of April last year, and at once, without reference to the Eastern colonies, entered into a provisional arrangement with the South Australian Government to land the cable at Port Darwin, on the northern coast, that Government agreeing at the same time to construct a line 1600 miles in length, to the above point, and open it for the transmission of business by the end of 1871. The Queensland Government having been duly advised of these proceedings, instructed the Agent-General in London, by the April mail (1870), to lose no time in communicating with the company's directors, and clearly point out the absurdity and the impracticability of the proposed scheme; every exertion has since been made, and a reasonable guarantee offered, in order to induce the British-Australian Company to carry out their original proposal, namely, connect with the Queensland lines at Carpentaria, but at present without success.

"I will now endeavour to point out, as briefly as may be, the respective merits of the two lines: The overland line from Port Augusta will follow Stuart's track to the Roper, thence by as direct a course as possible to Port Darwin. The country this line will traverse between Lake Torrens and Newcastle Water, extending over fourteen degrees of latitude, is described as scarcely better than a desert, where little or no timber can be obtained for construction purposes, and, during dry seasons, is, for the most part, devoid of permanent surface water, and feed for cattle cannot be obtained. In wet seasons, many localities on the route are evidently subjected to inundations, and the country generally may be considered difficult for transport of material and stores required for construction and maintenance purposes. On the other hand, the Queensland lines traverse settled country throughout, they have been severely tested in all seasons, and prove to work both regularly and well; they are better cleared and more substantially built than those in course of construction by the Government of South Australia, and therefore less liable to interruption. Although the most strenuous efforts are apparently being made in order to open up communication with Port Darwin by the end of the current year, at present there seems to be little prospect of the work being completed for many months after the expiration of that period. All hopes of working a line of this description with anything like regularity must, I fear, be abandoned, at any rate until the country is thoroughly opened up and permanently occupied.

"Under these circumstances, it will be readily perceived that the interests of the Australian colonies, and their correspondents throughout the world, will be best served for some time to come by extending the cable to the terminus of the Queensland system at Carpentaria—thereby securing regular communication, as by this route the land lines in Australia traverse settled country throughout, and are at all times accessible for working and repairs.

"In the event of the British-Australian Company confirming the arrangements entered into between their agent and the South Australian Government, which by last advices was not decided, I would still respectfully recommend that the eastern colonies unite in carrying a cable to Coepang, or, if necessary, to Java, as I feel convinced that the Port Darwin line will not be completed by the time specified; and when completed, cannot be depended upon for regular communication."

Without wishing for one moment to attribute any intention on the part of Mr. Cracknell to exaggerate the difficulties with which we may have to contend, or any desire to depreciate the manner in which the work is being carried out, the remarks I have quoted are so evidently calculated to mislead that I have deemed it my duty to bring the matter at once before the Government, the more especially as I find from two articles lately published in the Melbourne *Argus* and *Sydney Morning Herald*, that the action taken by South Australia in connexion with this important undertaking is altogether misunderstood; and that, owing to the adverse views officially promulgated by Mr. W. J. Cracknell, as to the impracticable character of the South Australian scheme, and its alleged unreliableness when completed, it is advised that a second cable should be laid from Java to Normanton.

Mr. Cracknell makes two statements which, if correct, would very properly be regarded as grave objections to the line we are constructing being relied upon by the other colonies or by the British-Australian Telegraph Company, who have embarked so much capital in bringing a cable to meet us. He says that the country traversed is little better than a desert, where little or no timber can be obtained, and in dry seasons is, for the most part, devoid of permanent surface water, and that feed for cattle cannot be obtained. And further, that the line is not being erected in so substantial a manner as the Queensland line, under his control.

It is much to be regretted that an officer in Mr. Cracknell's position should, through zeal for his own department, have spoken so positively and disparagingly of works carried on here, without first making himself certain as to facts on which he speaks.

I might, were it necessary or desirable, retort by referring in detail to the lengthened interruptions that have been occasioned by floods on the Queensland lines, but it will be sufficient for me to compare the slow progress making on the Cardwell and Normanton section, of only some 370 miles in length, with the rapid progress being made with the Port Darwin line, to show that their difficulties must at least be as great, if not greater, than any we have hitherto met with. The Normanton line was, I believe, commenced in the early part of last year, and is not expected to be completed till August; whilst, in the short space of seven months, we have erected equal to 700 miles of line, and transported large quantities of material, besides sheep and cattle, into the very heart of Australia. I may point out, too, that our line will be worked under much more favourable climatic conditions, and that, till we near the Northern Territory, it will be exceptionally free from bush fires. Mr. Cracknell refers to the distance the South Australian line traverses unoccupied country; but the same may be said of the greater part of the Queensland lines for a considerable distance south of Cardwell.

I will now proceed to meet the objections raised by Mr. Cracknell to the Port Darwin line; and as I shall have to refer to different sections of the line, it will be clearer if I here recapitulate the manner in which the work has been divided amongst the several parties employed in its construction.

Starting from Port Augusta, the line keeps the Western Plains, a little to the east of the Flinders Range, running north for about 180 miles, where it turns westerly, passing between the head of Lake Torrens and Lake Eyre towards Mount Hamilton, and thence northwards past the Strangway Springs, crossing the Neales north of Mount Kingston, and from there direct, by way of the Treuer, to Stuart's track, which is then generally followed to the Roper, and so on to Port Darwin. The total length of the line is estimated at 1700 or 1800 miles.

In laying it out great care is being taken to avoid flats or low lands subject to inundation, and to keep near to permanent waters.

The first 500 miles from Port Augusta, extending to or beyond latitude 27°, has been let to Mr. Bagot. From latitude 27° to latitude 19½, or beyond, five Government parties are employed, strongly equipped, and having an abundant supply of materials and rations. Each party has a degree and a half, or from 110 to 120 miles of line to put up; they are, for the sake of convenience, respectively designated sections A, B, C, D, and E; section A extending from latitude 27° to 25½°, B from 25½° to 24° (*i. e.* to the Mac Donnell Ranges), and so on. From Port Darwin to the Roper and thence to the north end of section E (19½°) the line is being built under contract by Messrs. Darwent and Dalwood.

Separate contracts have been let for the cartage of materials and rations from Port Augusta up into the interior, as far as latitude 19½°.

I need only further add, by way of explanation, that the five Government parties started from Port Augusta at the end of September, and reached the MacDonnell Ranges at the end of February. Darwent and Dalwood, having shipped their party with materials, stock, and rations in the steamer Omeo, 1000 tons, and the St. Magnus, commenced their work at Port Darwin in the middle of September. A third vessel took the balance of materials required in February. Mr. Bagot commenced his section at Port Augusta in October.

The route selected for the overland line is not a new one; nor is the nature of the country under a variety of the seasons unknown to us. The late Mr. Stuart, in his several journeys, saw it under all aspects, and traversed it in the driest seasons. His last, and successful journey, was accomplished under most adverse circumstances; in several places no rain had fallen for many months—and yet, he reports, at its termination, that with the exception of two nights, he was never without a sufficient supply of water, and that he saw no difficulty in taking over a herd of horses at any time.

During the last severe drought, many thousands of sheep were sent north of the Neales or north of Lake Eyre, where the country was well watered, and feed abundant; and the experience of our own parties now at work in the centre, shows that the country is much better watered than is generally supposed—that, in fact, with ordinary care, and with proper means of storage, there is no reason to anticipate more difficulty in maintaining stations anywhere along the route we follow than would at first have been experienced in many districts now thickly settled and under cultivation. One of the officers, writing in March last, the worst season of the year, says:—"The more I see of this country the less I dread it," and frequent reference is made to the splendid feed.

With regard to timber, the only extensive stretch of country in which there is little or no serviceable timber near the line is between Leigh's Creek, north of Beltana and a little north of latitude 27°, a distance of over 300 miles, with the exception of some fine timber discovered by Mr. Babbage, near Mount Margaret. I mention this to show how easily we have overcome what may have seemed elsewhere to be a great difficulty. The whole of the distance mentioned, extending over the northern half of Mr. Bagot's contract (the first 500 miles), and the southern half of section A (lat. 27° to 25½°), has now been provided for, poles being already planted over the greater portion, and the remainder are being rapidly deposited by a large number of teams. Indeed, so rapidly is the work being pushed forward that the iron poles ordered for this section of the line have for the most part arrived too late, and only 1500 will be used, the remainder being stored or used elsewhere.

From a little north of latitude 27° our working parties have found an abundance of fine gum trees, making splendid poles, extending up to the MacDonnell Ranges, and the line is progressing rapidly; and beyond the Mac Donnell Ranges the explorations of Mr. Stuart, and the more recent journey of Mr. Ross, show that there is no great distance without timber; indeed, the farther we get north the less appear to be our difficulties in respect to both water and timber.

Next, with regard to the future maintenance, I feel it to be unnecessary for me to assure the Government that the line is being erected in a most substantial manner. The wire is of the very best quality, specially manufactured for us by Messrs. Johnson and Nephew, and the insulators are of the most approved form.

The bulk of the poles on this side are heavy gum saplings, many twelve inches in diameter at the butt, none less than nine or ten inches, and pine poles of similar dimensions. Not fewer than twenty to the mile are being planted.

Three thousand wrought-iron poles (galvanized) have been imported, of which a large number are now being carted up for the section between 400 and 500 miles from Port Augusta. The remainder, if not required for the interior, will probably be sent to Port Darwin, and distributed over those portions of the line which are most exposed to bush fires in the dry season. From Port Augusta, and all through the interior, the line will be perfectly safe, and every precaution will be taken in the northern sections, where the vegetation is more luxuriant.

The clearing is mostly very light, except in the Northern territory; but the line will be well cleared throughout.

There will be substantially-built stations about every 150 or 180 miles, at each of which, beyond the settled districts, it is proposed to place four persons, with every appliance for effecting repairs, and well provisioned. Where there is not a permanent supply of water at hand, it is intended to build large tanks, capable of holding eighteen months' supply, and along the line wells will be sunk or water stored at convenient intervals.

One station has already been erected at the Peake, close to permanent springs, and plans of those for the interior have been sent to each of the five Government parties working between latitudes 27° and 19½°.

What I have said will, I think, conclusively show that every provision has been made for the work being carried out in an efficient manner, and that when completed it will be as reliable as any of the existing lines in the Australian colonies. It will be really freer from interruptions, and when they do occur no delays need be apprehended arising from the supposed impracticable nature of the country, as that is more imaginary than real; in proof of which I need only state that in the space of a few months we have carted from Port Augusta about 250 tons of materials into the centre of Australia, and have there, at the present time, several thousands of sheep and a large number of horses and bullocks. All these have travelled up without any serious difficulty; and although many of the teams have had a load of two and a half tons, the stock are reported to be in better condition than when they left Port Augusta.

With regard to the time of the work being completed, I can only say that, at present, there seems to be every probability of communication being established by the end of the present year. On Bagot's contract of 500 miles, at the present date, poles are erected for about 350 miles from Port Augusta; and sufficient for 150 miles more are cut and being rapidly distributed. The wire has been mostly carted, and will be put up at the rate of over 100 miles a month—commencing in a day or two. A field operator will accompany the wiring party to keep up the communication with Port Augusta and Adelaide.

All the materials required for the five interior sections, extending over 600 miles north of latitude 27°, are now up with the working parties, as well as rations for twelve months. On two of the sections, A and B, the work was commenced in February, and by the end of March about 100 miles of poles were planted. Our last advices, dated the middle of March, reported the crossing of the M'Donnell Ranges—a good passage having been discovered—and it was then thought that two sections, C and D, would be at work in April, and section E in May.

I quite expect to have communication for 800 miles north of Port Augusta by the end of September, and the line well advanced by the three parties beyond, who will have been at work several months.

On the northern side, from Port Darwin, we have no late advices, but we know that in the first seven weeks, ending November 8, ninety miles of line were completed, and communication established with Port Darwin—a field operator accompanying the construction party. Supposing the work to have progressed at an average rate of eight miles a week since then, they will have completed over 300 miles at the present date, and at the same rate, having all the materials at hand, they will complete 550 miles by the end of the year.

The mouth of the Roper has been surveyed, and found to be navigable for a considerable distance, which has been availed of by sending all the materials for the line, south of that river, round by sea, instead of being carted overland.

CHAS. TODD,
Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, S. A.

To the Hon. the Chief Secretary, &c., &c.

"THE MICE PLAGUE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Having noticed two communications in your issues of the 7th and 8th instant, from your Murrurundi and Lachlan correspondents, calling attention to the extensive ravages occasioned by an inundation of mice in those districts, in which the numbers are estimated at millions, recalls to my mind a calculation made in England some years since, giving an approximate estimate of the value of property (in cereals) destroyed by their various depredations. For instance, supposing that one mouse consumes two quarts of grain yearly—(and this is within the mark)—value 5d., we have the following results:—

		At 6s. 3d. bushel.
50 mice consume 3 bushels 1 gallon, value ...	...	£1 0 10
1,000 ditto ditto 62½ bushels, value ...	...	20 16 8
100,000 ditto ditto 6250 bushels, value ...	...	2083 6 8

The fecundity of this small animal in favourable seasons is astonishing, as it is estimated that a single pair will increase in twelve months to many thousands; and in many of our inland districts, where station supplies can only be got under great difficulties, after a long and expensive land carriage, it is obvious the wholesale destruction of rations, &c., is an irreparable loss, and every measure which conduces to extirpate the evil ought to be promptly adopted, and every publicity given to its advantages and effects.

Such a remedy, I believe, exists in Floyd's Suffolk Vermin Killer, the extraordinary effects of which as tested now for many years in the chief grain producing districts of England are sufficiently apparent from the extensive demand it has created at home, and I am persuaded that its application in the colonies will be highly beneficial, and result in a rapid diminution of these tiny but destructive plunderers. The cause, whether climatic or local, of this sudden irruption is a matter I leave to be solved by some of our scientific *savans*. If the evil is still existing, I strongly recommend the use of the above valuable remedy as most efficacious and speedy in effect.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

W. B. LESTER, Esq., MUDGEE.—Sir,—My husband informs me that you wish to send to Dr. Bristol an account of the cure of my leg. It came first like a stone bruise, then swelling and an eruption set in all over the foot and leg, which continued for two and a half years, causing the most dreadful pain, and no rest night or day. I tried everything I could obtain without any relief, and I spent £15 for Holloway's pills and ointment, besides doctors' medicines, &c.; at last I was induced to try Dr. Bristol's sarsaparilla and pills. After taking ten bottles I was quite cured, with scarcely any mark left. You are at liberty to make this known.—I remain, yours obediently, ROSINA BRIMBLY.—Wellington, December, New South Wales. To Mr. E. Row.—I can vouch for the truth of this statement should you feel inclined to make use of it; it may do good to others.—W. B. LESTER.—ADV.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 10.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Hersee, from the Manning River. Passengers—Dr. Locke, Messrs. Newton, Hogan, Fleming, Martin, Gibson, Cren, Norton, and 1 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Diamantina (s.), 239 tons, Captain Maides, from the Macleay River and Port Macquarie. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Lobban, family, and servant, Mrs. Griffiths and child, Messrs. W. Lawson, Cavanagh, and 7 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Egmont (s.), 380 tons, Captain Durrell, from Rockhampton 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Dhellin, Messrs. Abbott, Ross, Long, and 10 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Helen Macgregor (s.), 160 tons, Captain Eedy, from Grafton 9th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hill and child, and 3 in the steerage. C. and N. E. S. N. Co., agents.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 9th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Cranne, Herges, and 2 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

June 11.

Our Hope, brig, 210 tons, Captain Ring, from Warrnambool 4th instant. Captain, agent.

H.M.S. Clio, 17 guns, Commodore Stirling, from a cruise.

DEPARTURES.—June 10.

Woodbine, for Newcastle.
Amateur, for Newcastle.
Atlantic, for Cape Byron.
Thomas S. Stowe, for Newcastle.
Balclutha (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 11.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne; Margaret, for Maryborough; Grafton (s.), for Grafton; Lily, King Oscar, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—June 10.

Lily, brig, 248 tons, Captain Lakie, for Newcastle, in ballast.
King Oscar, barque, 248 tons, Captain Heslop, for Adelaide.
Margaret, schooner, 87 tons, Captain Harold, for Maryborough.
Balclutha (s.), 262 tons, Captain Saunders, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Lyons, Miss H. Lyons, Messrs. D. Lyons, C. Ogston, J. Jeffreys, W. R. Campbell, and 13 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 10.

West Hartley No. 2, Helen, from Richmond River, with 135,000 feet pine; Julia, from the Brunswick River, with 37,000 feet cedar; Little Pet, from Wollongong, with 100 tons coal; Henrietta, from Brisbane Water, with 1000 baskets shells; Star of the East, from Broken Bay, with 21 tons firewood, 5000 shingles; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 44 bales hay, 50 hides, 38 bags oysters, 7 cases wine, 1 horse.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 10.

Little Pet, for Wollongong; John Bullock, for Richmond River; Henrietta, for Brisbane Water; Star of the East, for Broken Bay.

IMPORTS.—June 10.

Egmont (s.), from Rockhampton: 1258 cakes 601 ingots copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 19 bales wool, A. S. W. Co.; 11 bales wool, 2 bales skins, 6 hides, R. Towns and Co.; 2 quarter-casks tallow, 6 hides, Mort and Co.; 14 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 2 quarter-casks, 1 hogshead tallow, 18 hides, J. Turner; 1 bale skins, 1 hide, C. B. Bond; 1 case jams, J. R. Allen; 1 box gold, (326 oz. 18 dwts. 6 grs.), Bank N. S. W.; 1 parcel gold (192 oz. 19 dwts. 12 grs.), Union Bank; 54 bales wool, E. and W. Paul; 7 bales wool and skins, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 19 bales sheepskins, Allan, Street, and Norton; 47 tierces tallow, J. Wilson; 59 tierces tallow, 33 bales skins, Harrison, Jones, and Devlin; 75 packages tallow, 130 hides, 14 bales skins, Order.

June 11.

Our Hope, from Warrnambool: 230 tons potatoes, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 10.

Hero (s.), for Melbourne: 1 bale skins, J. Ward and Co.; 155 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 20,000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 1 case, T. Maher; 126 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 12 tons shale, Hartley Kerosene Co.; 213 packages, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 2 packages, Jones and Flanagan; and part of original cargo from Auckland and Newcastle.

King Oscar, for Adelaide: 385 tons coal, Bulli Coal Co.

Nebraska (s.), for Auckland: 4 cases opium, A. Tange and Co.; 150 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 208 cases fruit, J. Lawless; 161 cases fruit, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 22 bags maize, Jones and Flanagan; 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 2 cases, Wolfen and Co.; 1 package, Woods, Shortland, and Co.

Havilah (s.), for New Caledonia: 2 packages tobacco, 21 packages, Biffin and Clarke; 29 cases wine, 50 bags maize, C. Schweig and Co.; 8 packages wine, 20 quarter-casks rum, 39 bags coffee, 391 packages brandy, 2 cases tobacco, 100 bags maize, 155 bags potatoes, 15 packages, Montefiore and Montefiore; 1 case, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 15 boxes candles, J. Barlow; 1 package leather, Saddington and Sons; 3 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 16 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 75 cases wine, Curcier and Adet; 1 case cigars, A. W. Sutton; 1 package, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 8 goats, 4 packages, B. Binnie; 3 packages, Lefel; 12 packages, E. Larade; 3 packages, G. Hurley and Co.

Margaret, for Maryborough: 40 cases kerosene, 84 packages brandy, 15 packages wine, 12 packages whisky, 1 hogshead rum, 5 cases schnapps, 60 bags sugar, 40 bags rice, 41 packages tea, 107 packages beer, 722 bags salt, 64 packages, Fraser and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton, 24 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 30 casks beer, 2 tons guano, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 28 packages tea, 1 case, Meyerfeld and Co.; 95 bars, 14 bundles 24 sheets iron, 32 packages, J. Keep; 6 kegs butter, J. Graham; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 10 packages, H. Woolnough and Co.; 4 packages, J. Harold.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Rockhampton.—By the Mystery, this day, at noon.
For Melbourne.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.
For Fiji.—By the Young Australian, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the steamship GEELONG will be closed at the General Post Office, on THURSDAY, the 15th of June, 1871, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 14th June.

For unregistered letters, at 9 a.m., on THURSDAY, 15th June.

For newspapers, books, and packets, at 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, 15th June.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received at the General Post Office, on THURSDAY, 15th June, as follows, viz:—up to 10 a.m., on payment of a late fee of 6d.; up to 10.30 a.m., on payment of a late fee of 1s 6d.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, June 10: You Yangs (s.), 553 tons, Captain Clark, for Melbourne; City of Hobart (s.), 502 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town.

The Fire King (s.) crossed the Manning bar at 1.10 p.m. on the 9th instant, passed Port Stephens at 11.30 p.m. on the same day, and entered Sydney Heads at 11.30 a.m. on the 10th. Experienced strong S.W. winds throughout the passage. Passed a schooner off Charlotte Head, supposed to be the Resolute, bound south. Cargo: 775 bags maize, 13 cases eggs, 8 coops fowls, 40 hides, 6 tins honey, 3 packages beeswax, 3 bundles tobacco leaf, 23 cedar boards, 12 bags bacon, 30 bags lime, 17 pigs, 27 cases, 5 bags, 1 cask oranges, 70 bags oysters, and sundries.

The Diamantina (s.) left the Macleay River on the 8th June at 11 a.m., Port Macquarie on the 9th at 1 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on the 10th at 3 p.m. She had fresh south-west winds and clear weather throughout the passage, and was detained in Trial Bay for 41 hours, owing to fresh gale from the south-west. On the 9th at 1.30 p.m. passed the ketch Mary Books off Tacking Point, and at 2.45 the schooner City of Brisbane, off Camden Haven, both bound north. Cargo: 300 bags maize, 31 bales wool, 18 hides, 4 cases eggs, 4 coops fowls, 17 bags oysters, 12 casks pork, 7 casks beef, 1 cask tallow, and sundries.

The Helen Macgregor (s.), from Grafton, crossed the Clarence bar on Friday, the 9th June, at 1 p.m., and arrived at Sydney on Saturday, the 10th, at 11 p.m. Cargo: 34 oz. gold, 374 bags maize, 3 casks tallow, 66 hides, 5 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls, 136 bunches bananas, 4 drums honey and 8 packages sundries. She experienced strong southerly winds and head sea during the first part of passage and strong westerly wind for the latter part, with fine weather throughout. At 1 p.m., on Saturday, passed the New England (s.), off Long Island, going north.

The Balclutha (s.), left for Melbourne on Saturday, under the charge of Captain Saunders.

The Egmont (s.) left Rockhampton on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 9.15 a.m.; cleared the Fitzroy River at 9.15 p.m.; passed Breaksea Spit at 10 a.m. on Sunday, Cape Moreton at 0.45 a.m. on Tuesday, Smoky Cape at 3.40 a.m. on Friday, and arrived at Sydney on Saturday at 6.15 a.m. Experienced strong south and south-east winds, with heavy sea and rain, to Cape Moreton, thence moderate southerly winds to the Clarence, where a south-west gale was experienced, lasting twenty-four hours; had south-west winds and clear weather the remainder of the passage.

The C. and R. R. S. N. Co.'s steamship Ballina is laid up for repairs. The Grafton (s.) takes her place in the Clarence River trade.

The Agnes Irving (s.) left Grafton on Thursday, the 8th, at 8 a.m.; crossed the bar on Friday, the 9th, at 1.15 p.m.; arrived in Sydney on Saturday, at midnight. Brings as cargo 911 bags of maize, 939 cases preserved meat, 40 casks tallow, 500 hides, 88 bags bones, 5 cases eggs, and sundries. Experienced westerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Saturday, at 1.15 p.m., passed the New England (s), going north.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Geelong is now at her moorings, off Moore's Wharf, having had her usual trial of the engines.

H. M. S. Clio returned to port yesterday morning from a short cruise to the northward.

The clipper ship Kosciusko, for London, was towed to sea on the 9th instant by the steam-tug Goolwa.

A large ship passed the port yesterday bound north.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.—Sea Nymph, barque, Ford, from Melbourne.
June 9.—Fairy Rock, brig, Wilkinson, from Sydney.
June 9.—Ann and Jane, barque, M'Donald, from Melbourne.
June 9.—Eclipse, barque, Eldridge, from Melbourne.
June 10.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, from Sydney.
June 10.—New England (s.), Muir, from Sydney.
June 10.—Thomas S. Stowe, barque, Sexton, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Maggie, brig, Arnold, for Napier, with 200 bags salt, 290 tons coals, 1½ tons coke, 200 spokes, 60 cases onions, 50 cases oranges, 6 cases lemons, 60 bags maize.
June 9.—Ben Nevis, brig, Evans, for Melbourne, with 420 tons coal.
June 9.—Catherine Jane, barque, Jenkins, for Melbourne, with 525 tons coal.
June 9.—Ann, barque, Doble, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.
June 9.—Pioneer, schooner, Hunter, for Melbourne, with 220 tons coal.
June 9.—Carl Ludweg, brig, Cullen, for Singapore, with 315 tons coal.
June 9.—P. C. E., barque, Sampson, for Lyttelton, with 400 tons coal, 30 cases oranges.
June 9.—Wallaroo, barque, Irwith, for Wallaroo, with 700 tons coal.
June 9.—Gazelle, brig, Trent, for Lyttelton, with 305 tons coal.
June 9.—Corinne, barque, Laidman, for Yokohama, with 575 tons coal.
June 9.—William Ackers, barque, Beer, for Geelong, with 452 tons coal.
June 10.—Phillis, brig, Leask, for Adelaide, with 330 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 9.—Lady Emma, Alert, Yarra, Agnes, Vibilia, Colonist, Drover, from Sydney.

ILO ILO.

LOADING.

April 11.—Ann Lacey, for Melbourne.

MANILA.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.—Elfin, from Newcastle.
April 3.—Skjold, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

April 8.—Greyhound, for Melbourne. Cargo: 3750 taels sugar, 1266 piculs hemp.

CALLAO.

ARRIVALS.

February 19.—Britannia, from Melbourne.
March 6.—Lima, from Melbourne.
March 11.—Pacific, from Melbourne.

FREIGHTS.

For Continent of Europe: £3 15s to £3 2s 6d. Messrs. O. G. Jones and Co.'s circular notifies that all vessels bound for guano should be provided with certificates, showing that their bottoms have been examined within two years, otherwise they will be ordered into dock.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(From the Government Gazette, June 9.)

Beacons and Coast-lights in Netherlands, India.—No. 1.

The undersigned informs parties interested that the following marks have been placed on the under-mentioned dangers:—

A. In Spermundes Archipel (fairway of Celebes).—White stone pyramids on the reefs Barrang-Barrangan, Taka-Tolin, Batue-Loea, Borgi-Manila, due west of Batoe-le-Hoe.

B. In Lings Archipel.—A white Herbert's beacon-cask on the reef, situated in front of the Customs' officer's residence at Kampong Paloi (S.E. point of Karimon Island).

The Vice-Admiral, King's Adjutant Extraordinary, Chief of the Marine Department, and Commander of the Naval Forces in Netherlands, India.

O. A. Uhlenbeck.

Batavia, 20th February, 1871.

A true translation,—Francis Macnab, Consul of the Netherlands.

Beacons and Coast-lights of Netherlands, India.—No. 2.

The Rear-Admiral, Commander of the Naval Forces and Chief of the Marine Department in Netherlands, India, informs parties interested of the following increase in the beacons in the fairways to and in Batavia Roads, viz.:—

A white Herbert's beacon-cask on the east side of the reef, east of Kuiper.

A white Herbert's beacon-cask on the easternmost point of Onrust Reef.

A black Herbert's beacon-cask on the south side of the reef between Purmerend and Kerkhof Islands.

These beacons are moored with the intention of pointing out the basin between the islands Purmerend, Onrust, and Kuiper, where a safe anchorage may be found.

The Rear Admiral aforesaid,
Andreae.

Batavia, 28th December, 1870.

A true translation,—Francis Macnab, Consul of the Netherlands.

Beacons and Coast-lights in Netherlands, India.—No. 3.

The Rear Admiral, Commander of the Naval Forces, and Chief of the Marine Department in Netherlands, India, referring to his advertisement in the *Java Gazette* of 29th September, 2nd and 6th October, 1868, Nos. 78, 79, and 80, informs parties interested that the following is the present state of the beacons in the fairways to and in Batavia Roads.

State of the Beacons in the Fairways to and in Batavia Roads, on the 1st of January, 1871.

Names of the reefs, rocks, shoals, wrecks, &c., on which beacons are moored: Northern "Struisvogel" shoal, white Herbert's beacon cask; Southern "Struisvogel" shoal (Karang-Besar), skittle beacon; Karang-Tongara, Black Herbert's beacon cask; N. side of reef east of "Menschenreter," white Herbert's beacon cask; S.W. point reef "Pedjinap," west of "Groote Kombuis," black Herbert's beacon cask; Karang-Loembong, skittle beacon; Karan-Tiga, south of the "Kleine Kombuis," black Herbert's beacon cask; N. side Meinderts-shoal, black Herbert's beacon cask; S. side Meinderts-shoal, black Herbert's beacon cask; Tana-Ketapang, black Herbert's beacon cask; 3 fathom bank, Tanda Po. Obi, N.E. Tana Ketapang, cross beacon; Wrange shoal, W. of Middelburg, cross beacon; 3½ fathom bank N. of Middelburg, white Herbert's beacon cask; S.W. point of "Middelburg" reef, black Herbert's beacon cask; S.E. point of "Middelburg" reef, skittle beacon; N.E. side reef, "Ontong Djana," white Herbert's beacon cask; Karang Po. Obi, E. of "Rotterdam," white Herbert's beacon cask; N. side reef "Monnikendam," ball beacon; Karang Po. Ajer, W. of Hoorn, black Herbert's beacon cask; "Mathilda" shoal, white Herbert's beacon cask; Stone of "Onrust," skittle beacon; W. side "Kuiper" Reef, skittle beacon; Djambatan Reef, S. of Kuiper, white Herbert's beacon cask; reef between "kerkhof" and Purmerend, black Herbert's beacon cask; E. point eastern reef of "Onrust," white Herbert's beacon cask; N. side of reef east of "Kuiper," pole beacon; E. side of reef east of "Kuiper," white Herbert's beacon cask; S. point south of "Purmerend," skittle beacon; "Reigersdaal" Shoal, white Herbert's beacon cask; "Wapenvan Purmerend," ball beacon; "Rynlands" Shoal, white Herbert's beacon cask; N.W. side of "Neptunus," black Herbert's beacon cask; S.E. side of "Neptunus," black Herbert's beacon cask; "Pas-op" Shoal, black Herbert's beacon cask; "Karang-Pipa," black Herbert's beacon cask; N.W. side of "Neerstuk," white Herbert's beacon cask; S.E. side of "Neerstuk," white Herbert's beacon cask; N.E. side of "Vader Smit," white Herbert's beacon cask; S. side of "Vader Smit," ball beacon; bank ⅜ mile east of "Vader Smit," ball beacon; shoal 1-16th mile east of "Leiden," pole beacon; wreck of the "Willem Hendrik," red Herbert's beacon cask, with white band. N.B.—The tops of all the Herbert's beacon casks are ball-shaped. The word "Wrak" is painted on the white band.

The Rear-Admiral aforesaid,
Andreae.

Batavia, 29th December, 1870.

A true translation—Francis Macnab, Consul of the Netherlands.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 9.

7 boxes floorcloth, Hodgson and Albery
40 hogsheads 20 quarter-casks rum, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
5 packages drapery, Cable and Tickle
21 bundles tubs, 68 wheels, 1 package fittings, 1 cask axes, 13 packages stoves, 5 packages hardware, Bain, Brothers
27 trunks boots, E. Vickery
11 packages saddlery, H. Rourke and Sons
30 bundles steel, 134 kegs nails, 24 fire dogs, 33 bundles spades, 42 wheels, 35 casks whiting, 6 casks stoves, 77 packages hardware, 2 cases cartridges, J. B. Holdsworth
5 packages drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
3 cases drapery, Thompson and Giles
5 cases drapery, Farmer and Co.
25 bags malt, R. A. Cape
140 bundles wire, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
20 packages ale, Peate and Harcourt
10 packages ale, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher
60 cases jam, W. Heslett
40 kegs nails, 1 package hardware, Rabone, Feez and Co.
1 case cutlery, F. Bennet
100 cases kerosene, 16 quarter-casks whisky, 106 casks porter, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
13 bales drapery, C. Moore and Co.
1 case jewellery, 1 case pipes, Berens and Seligmann
1 case drapery, Keep and Parsons
1 box watches, R. Delarue
40 cases chairs, 5 cases brooms, 25 dozen wash-boards, 34 packages shovels, 200 cases oysters, 180 cases axes, 2 cases trucks, 8 cases sewing-machines, 6 cases cottonwick, 190 packages apples, 4 cases forks, 4 cases hoes, 8 cases cotton gins, M. Moss and Co.
27 cases shovels, 144 cases axes, J. Keep
3475 oz. 6 dwts. gold, Union Bank
1 case watches and jewellery, Flavelle, Brothers, and Roberts
16 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
2 cases drapery, D. Jones and Co.
2 casks nails, 7 packages grindery, Wyatt, Brothers
3 cases drapery, Alderson and Sons
127 bags pepper, J. R. Cattell and Co.
12 packages machinery, 31 barrels coffee, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
1 case glass cases, B. Rittenberg
33 boxes tinplates, Mort and Co.
48 cases galvanized iron, 3 cases machinery, 2 cases ploughs, 33 cases handles, Lassetter and Co.
3 boxes opium, On Chong and Co.
10 hogsheads 20 quarter-casks rum, M. Alexander
1 case drapery, Perry, Brothers
2 cases drapery, 750 cases beer, Young and Lark
1 case drapery, G. Moore
2 cases drapery, E. Way
21 packages grindery, T. O. Dadswell
146 cases jam, 6 packages leather, Jones and Flanagan
3 packages varnish, 3 kegs paint, J. Green
100 barrels stout, J. Powell
15 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
5 casks hardware, 13 packages tube, Burney and Evans
6 cases sewing machines, Gordon and Gotch
7 cases biscuits, 1 case watches and fancy goods, Jacobs and Co.
38 cases sewing-machines, A. M'Rickard
1 case gold leaf, H. H. Groth
20 quarter-casks brandy, Fraser and Co.
1 cask rivets, J. Vickery
84 bales hay, C. B. Bond
14 bales flannels, 36 coils cordage, 36 packages boots, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
1 case watches, Myers and Solomon
1 package hair, E. Deeper
223 boxes glass, Jacobs and Son
56 cases bedsteads, 12 packages glassware, 125 cases vestas, 4 cases matches, 24 casks galvanised ironware, 14 cases mirrors, 1 case jewellery, 32 cases fancy goods, 2 cases perfumery, 6 cases chlorodyne, Hoffnung and Co.
19 packages apothecary wares, 20 trunks boots, G. Wall
6 steam traps, W. Robison
6 packages fancy goods, J. Abrahams
5 cases jam, 12 bales hops, 20 bundles iron, 17 drums caustic soda, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 cask yeast, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
6 packages tobacco, I. E. Ives
50 boxes tea, T. J. Stutchbury and Co.
6 packages machinery, A. Wadsworth
2 cases drapery, J. B. Tickle
1 package drapery, Thompson and Giles
488 bags wheat, Breillat and Co.
160 casks cement, M. Farrell
3 cases drapery, Hodgson and Albery
6 packages drapery, G. Griffiths
1 case drapery, Thompson and Giles
1 case watches, T. T. Jones
235 packages whisky, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.
3 cases fancy goods, Hamburger, Brothers
15 packages boots, 9 packages metal ware, 6 packages medicine, 4 packages safes, Berens and Seligmann
100 cases whisky, W. Heron
1 package pipes, W. Saber
24 bags rice, Lender and Co.

June 10.

2 packages guns and ammunition, C. Cowles
1 case type, A. Falls
30 packages hardware, Wolfe and Gorrick
14 cases furniture, Chatfield
8 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
1000 oz. gold, Bank N. S. W.
39 bales paper, 10 packages glue, John Fairfax and Sons
4 cases billiard furniture, Jacobs and Son
3 hogsheads glassware, A. Chisholm
2 cases aquariums, Beilby and Scott
3 bales canvas, 207 boxes bath bricks, 1228 pipe staves, 10 cases blacking, 1 case cutlery, 1 case parchment, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.
1 case piano materials, J. Jackson
9 packages drapery, J. B. Tickle
68 packages ironmongery, 130 cases castor oil, J. Keep
10 cases books, S. Rabone
1 case books, W. Maddock
13 packages brandy, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
35 bales corks, Allan, Street, and Norton
4 boxes opium, Way Kee and Co.
25 packages tobacco, Sippell, Brothers
78 packages boots, E. Vickery
5 packages insulators, J. Macdonald
211 kegs nails, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
2 bales waste, 70 packages rope, 46 packages paint, 5 bales canvas, Broomfield and Whitaker
20 cases boots, Myers and Solomon
6 cases drapery, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
1 case clothing, H. Moore
4 cases biscuit, W. H. Ariell
3 casks chairs, W. H. Simpson
16 packages ironmongery, J. B. Holdsworth
23 casks earthenware, E. Row and Co.
2 cases fancy goods, J. Burton
10 cases liquorice paste, 4 packages machinery, E. T. Penfold
4 bales twine, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
20 meters, 1 case stationery, 2 cases machinery, Gas Company
93 packages oilstores, H. P. Palser
10 cases books, J. J. Moore
22,100 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
31 packages rope, A. S. Webster

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.—Hector, from Grafton; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Adelaide.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 10.	8.30 a.m.	SW.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	SW.	Moderate and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	S.W	Light and cloudy.
June 11.	8.30 a.m.	SW.	Light and clear.
	Noon.	WSW.	Moderate and ditto.
	5. p.m.	WSW.	Ditto and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 10.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Queensland.		
Cardwell	Calm. Fine	
Townsville	Calm. Fine	
Bowen	Calm. Fine	
Port Mackay	Calm. Fine	
Clermont	Calm. Fine	
Waverley	S. Fine	
Nebo	W. Fine	
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine	
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine	
Maryborough	S. Fine	
Gayndah	W. Fine	
Roma	S. Fine	
Brisbane	S. Fine	
Toowoomba	SW. Fine	
Dalby	S. Fine	
N. S. Wales.		
Tenterfield	W. Fine	W. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine.	Calm. Fine
Grafton	S., light. Fine	SW., light. Fine
Clarence Heads	W., light. Fine	S., light. Fine
Glen Innes	W. Fine	S. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	E. Fine
Port Macquarie	WSW. Fine	NW. Fine
West Kempsey	SW. Fine.	NW. Fine
Armidale	NW. Fine	N. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Muswellbrook	N. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Murrurundi	NW. Fine, clear	NE. Fine
Singleton	W. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Maitland	NW. Fine, cool	SW. Cloudy
Port Stephens	W., fresh. Fine	N. Fine, sea smooth
Newcastle	NW. Fine, sea smooth	W., strong. Dull
Parramatta	NW. Fine	W. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Fine	S. Cloudy
Sydney	W. Fine	SW. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine, sea smooth	SSW. Dull, no sea
Wollongong	W. Fine	S. Dull, like rain
Kiama	NW., strong. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Jervis Bay	N., fresh. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Goulburn	W. Cloudy	W., fresh. Cloudy
Braidwood	W. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Araluen	NE. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Moruya	NW. Fine	W. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	W. Fine	W. Overcast
Bombala	Calm. Frosty	SW. Dull
Cooma	SE., sharp. Frost	NW. Fine
Eden	S. Fine	W. Like rain
Yass	Calm. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Gundagai	Calm. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Fine	W. Dull
Kiandra	NW. Foggy	SSW. Showery.
Albury	Calm. Dull	Calm. Cloudy
Mount Victoria	W. Fine	W. Dull
Bathurst	WSW. Fine.	SW. Cloudy
Carcoar	SW. Cloudy.	W. Dull
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	SE. Dull
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Merriwa	W. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Dull
Dubbo	Calm. Dull	SE. Dull
Orange	S. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Forbes	SW. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Young	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	W. Fine	Calm Like rain
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin	NW. Fine	Calm. Raining
Hay	Calm. Fine	
Moulamein	NE. Fine	Calm. Raining
Balranald	Calm. Fine	SSW. Raining
Euston	Calm. Dull	SW. Raining
Wentworth	Calm. Dull	SW. Raining
Victoria.		
Melbourne	NW. Overcast, rain	
Queenscliff	N. Overcast, rain	
Cape Schank	N. Overcast, rain	
Cape Otway	NW. Thick rain	
Portland	SW. Cloudy, dull	
South Australia.		
Guichen Bay	SW. Overcast	
Adelaide	W. Cloudy	
M'Donnell Bay	S. Overcast	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 29·91; Queenscliff, 29·60; Cape Schank, 29·63; Cape Otway, 29·661; Portland, 29·940; Guichen Bay, 29·936; Adelaide, 29·882.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 55; Queenscliff, 52; Cape Schank, 52; Cape Otway, 55; Portland, 59; Guichen Bay, 57·5; Adelaide, 56·1.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 28' 1" East. 2nd June, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 9, 1871. Civil Reckoning.

Hour	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·014	51·0	84	W.	8	0·3	1	0·00	4·3
P.M. 3	29·982	60·0	64	WSW.	12	0·7	8		
" 9	30·029	53·2	76	W.	10	0·5	0		4·0
Mean ...	30·008	54·7	74·7		10	0·5	3·0		4·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·052.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 65·0 | Sun-maximum .... 99·6
Minimum .... 47·9 | Grass-minimum .... 41·8

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 125·0 at 12.10 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 63·6.

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 10th =41·450 inches.

Annual average of the preceding twelve years=51·011 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to June 1st during the previous 14 years, 28·105 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—June 10, 1871. Barometer.	Tempra. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
Armidale	93	3278	30·150	45·0	87	NW.	4·0	50·2	30·1	0
P. M'Quarie	0		—	—	—	WSW	4·0	62·8	42·5	0
Murrurundi	113	1050	—	—	—	NW.	4·0	54·5	30·8	0
Cassilis	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	38·1	0
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	56·0	—	0
Mus'brook	96		—	—	—	N.	1·0	60·8	46·5	0
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	57·4	39·0	0
W. Maitl'd.	16		—	—	—	NW.	0·5	62·5	46·5	0
Newcastle	1	112	29·969	54·2	74	NW.	1·1	61·4	46·8	0
Orange	132	2891	—	—	—	S.	4·0	49·4	45·4	0
Bathurst	100	2333	—	49·2	72	WSW	4·0	50·2	40·0	0
Par'matta	16		—	—	—	WNW	1·0	60·7	44·5	0
Sydney	5	155	30·020	51·2	76	W.	0·6	63·0	45·3	0
W'll'gong.	0		—	—	—	W.	9·0	62·9	48·2	0
Goulburn	57	2129	30·111	46·1	75	W.	4·0	52·3	33·9	0
Wagga	164		—	—	—	W.	1·0	—	44·9	0
Queanb'y'n	63		—	—	—	W.	4·0	45·2	33·7	0
Deniliquin	278	410	30·157	45·0	100	NW.	4·0	65·1	—	0
Kiandra	84	4640	30·280	34·9	77	NW.	1·0	44·9	33·1	0·05
Cooma	47		—	—	—	SE.	4·0	54·6	26·8	0
Eden	0	107	29·823	48·7	94	S.	1·0	57·0	45·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE 13, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.	Full Moon	3rd
Sun	7 3	4.55	Last quarter	10th
Moon	1.55 a.m.	1·33 p.m.	New Moon	18th
Mercury	5·11 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	First quarter	26th
Venus	10.6 a.m.	7.57 p.m.	Perigee	3rd
Mars	12.58 p.m.	12.32 a.m.		
Jupiter	8.9 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	Moon's age, 23·7 days.	
Saturn	6 9 p.m.	6.21 a.m.		

Moon.—G.S. Declination, 5th; in Equator, 12th; G.N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 26th; Apogee, 17th.

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 3h. 13m.; p.m., 3h. 44m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871.

The "United States of Europe" is the subject of a lecture delivered before the Peace Society by Mr. Seely, Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge. Certainly, the States of Europe were never more disunited than they are at the present moment. Suspicion, jealousy, and animosity were never more in the ascendant. Germany has succeeded in reuniting the greater portion of the German-speaking principalities; but if some internal discontent has been thereby allayed, there has been a more than corresponding discontent awakened in the rest of Europe. The German theory as propounded is, that one strong nation in the centre of Europe will be able to impose peace on all the surrounding countries. Germany, peaceful and virtuous, with no theories of aggrandisement, no desire to rectify its frontiers at the expense of its neighbours, no unsatisfied combinations, and no aspirations but to develope its internal resources, will establish Europe in a condition of stable equilibrium. It will have nothing to fear from any other country, and no other country will have anything to fear from it. Planted in the centre, it will be able to strike an overwhelming blow at any point of the circumference. It will be a moral police, self-appointed but irresistible, and its undisputed supremacy will be a guarantee for the future peace of the Continent. This is the German theory, expressed in a variety of fashion, and one which seems to give, within the limits of the new Empire, the most unbounded satisfaction, and to be put forward with an apparent conviction that Europe generally will acquiesce in it as a happy solution of its previous perplexities.

Unfortunately, however, the satisfaction seems to be confined within the new frontiers of the new Empire. There is not a trace of a sign anywhere of a joyful beginning of disarmament. The swords are not being beaten into ploughshares nor the spears into pruning hooks, nor do the nations that constitute the satellites round the central German sun seem disposed to move contentedly in their prescribed orbits. France is still distracted with its Civil war, but it has been already announced that the policy of the Government will be to disband the existing army, and to train the entire population to military duties. To stand on the defensive against fifty-one millions of Germans all trained to arms, thirty-nine millions of Frenchmen feel that they cannot do less than be equally trained. Russia, though nowhere assailed, and not likely to be unless it again attempts encroachment, is working hard to assimilate its military system to the model which Prussia has made so famous. Switzerland is already fully armed. The British Cabinet, notwithstanding the virtues and talents of its individual members, notwithstanding the great reforms it has effected, and the further reforms it is contemplating, is becoming rapidly unpopular, for no other reason than its refusal to make a very large increase in the military power and preparation of the country; and any new Ministry is almost certain to bid for popularity by a proposal to introduce military drill into the schools, and to train all young men to the use of arms. The other smaller nations of Europe will be made to feel that their only safety will lie in their alliance and agglomeration, and that they must make up for their individual weakness by joining their forces together and guaranteeing each other. Europe is about to become an armed camp, not only on a vaster scale than was ever seen before, but on the largest scale that is absolutely possible. When every able-bodied adult is made a man of war, the force of military exaction can go no further. The deduction of labour from industrial pursuits, and the annual expenditure in weapons and equipments, will be larger than it has ever been previously; and the tendency will be annually to an increase in the outlay, as competition becomes keener, and as new inventions in the art of slaughter make re-armament necessary. Such is the upshot of the attempt to pacify Europe by the diplomacy, the doctrines, and the system now in vogue.

In striking contrast to this is the condition of the United States of Northern America. Fortunately situated with only one neighbour on its northern boundary, and that a colony too weak even to initiate hostilities, and with only one neighbour on its southern boundary, also too weak to attempt conquest, it is happily relieved from all anxiety about inroads on its frontier. It has but recently emerged from a great Civil war, waged for the avowed purpose of maintaining its unity, and in that war it succeeded in exorcising the evil spirit which was one source of disunion. With its unity thus guaranteed, it is relieved from the special trouble of European politics. Looking at the immense gain which results from such a state of things, Professor Seely states that President Lincoln was morally justified in putting the preservation of the Union above the extirpation of slavery, and in maintaining that the war was waged really for the sake of the former, and only incidentally for the sake of the latter, inasmuch as America and humanity generally had more to gain by preserving the Union than by precipitating the destruction of slavery. The financial result of the preservation of the Union is, that a people of thirty-nine millions is content with an army only 30,000 strong, or less than one soldier to every million of inhabitants; and even of this little army a considerable portion is engaged as a kind of military police in keeping order in the Indian territory.

Professor Seely inquires whether it is always and absolutely necessary that Europe should be an armed camp, spending something like a hundred millions sterling in the maintenance of gigantic armies and enormous navies, while America should be a land of peaceful industry where a soldier is scarcely to be seen. Every European nation has sent its contingent of emigrants to the land of the West. English, Scotch, Irish, French, Germans, Swedes, Danes, Spaniards, Italians, Russians, and Greeks are all to be found among the citizens of the Great Republic. Their national antipathies and peculiarities do not stand in the way of their all being smelted into one body politic. What is thus done by individuals, can it not be also done by the nations from which they have come out; and cannot Europe agree to form a league combining local self-government with a central federal executive? He thinks it can be done. The difficulties grow only out of prejudices, passions, and dynastic interests. Still more, he ventures to think that it will be done, as the only way to preserve Europe from the crushing weight of military despotism, and of allowing the civilization of the old world to expand freely. Even utopian ideas have their value, if they only rebuke the follies of the present, and kindle aspirations in the effort to realise which society will grow into a knowledge of what is possible, and a love for what is best.

To education, co-operation, and arbitration we must look for the settlement of questions between capital and labour. One sign of the times is very satisfactory. An improvement is observable in the tone of writers and speakers respecting the right of workmen to combine for the protection and furtherance of their own interests. It is apt to be forgotten how much of what we disesteem in Trades' Unions is the result of the absolutism of masters in the past. The tradition of the labourer is one of injustice and inequality; and of this state of things, his present attitude of defence is the consequence. Suppose that the working man, as the manual workman or artificer is called, but who in fact is less worthy of the name than many a man who expends his energies in the higher vocation of brain-work, should possess a faculty for inquiry, and attempt to trace out the relations of the employers and the employed in the mother country from early times—and our experience is from thence—what would he find? Let him follow Froude or Macaulay in their roaking amongst the statutes of the Tudor reign, or suppose he comes to look into the nature of the law no later ago than 1867. Let him confine his attention to the law of master and servant in respect to breaches of contract, which was to the operative in his daily life what the Church Discipline Act is to the clergy of England at this day. These laws were passed expressly for the purpose of meeting a situation, and therefore represent not unfairly what until very recently were, in the eyes of the governing classes, just provisions as to the relation of the operative and employer. How did the law in 1867 deal in the case of a breach of contract between two men—one an operative, the other a master? Supposing the master, when the work was done, refused the stipulated wages, either he or his bailiff might be sued before a Justice, and the wages recovered to the extent of £10. In default, after twenty-one days the sum might be levied by distress; and in the event of the distress being insufficient, the master became liable to imprisonment, but able at any time to effect his release by payment of the money. But suppose the operative to fail in the fulfilment of his contract, the master might sue for a warrant for his apprehension; under that warrant the operative might be apprehended under any circumstances, might be denied the knowledge of the cause of his apprehension, or the opportunity to communicate with his friends, might be manacled, and so brought before a Justice, who, be it remembered, was necessarily a member of the upper classes, and in a manufacturing district was, probably, like the prosecutor, himself an employer. The Justice might sit and hear the case in his own drawing-room, removed from the control of the public eye. The operative was not allowed to be a witness in his own defence, but if convicted, unlike the master, in whose case the process was strictly civil, he might be sentenced as a criminal to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour at the treadmill, in company, of course, with ordinary felons. When issuing from prison, too, the contract still remained to be fulfilled, and should its obligation be refused, imprisonment again followed. Such was the inequality an inquirer would find at the date we speak of. In later times it must be confessed that the summons came to be employed generally instead of the warrant; but still the statutes the Justices had to administer expressed the state of feeling in the upper towards the lower classes of society. Such a law clearly poisoned the daily relation of master and servant throughout the kingdom, and gave pertinence to the words of an Operative whose evidence was taken before the Parliamentary Committee. He said: "I think men who are cognisant of this law say at once, 'there is an inequality in it, and it is against us;' they say, 'Who made it? Not us; we had no hand in making it: it was made by those who govern us:' that is evidence of their justice and right." If the law which is now modified was but a remnant of what was past, it showed that the past had burnt in a sense of bitterness that would not soon be effaced from the memory of the suffering class.

Looking, then, at the memories of working men, of which this affords an instance, one has not far to go to find the reason for labour associations in the old country, or their excuse. Upon the conditions on which the working man disposes of his labour depends his working life entirely; in great measure also his home life, health, and happiness. But the single operative, without a reserve fund, living from hand to mouth, and more or less bound to the soil, finds that, in dealing with the capitalist employer, he can make but a bad bargain for his labour. He suffers from low wages, or long hours, or unhealthy accommodation, or galling condition, and in all suffers as he considers unnecessarily. But he has the alternative between acceptance and starvation, so he accepts. It is otherwise, as he finds out when he stands with others, to help and be helped. The common fund which results from weekly subscriptions, and the banding together of the workmen in a constitution, afford them the power to do what the capitalist does—to abstain from working when the terms are against them. The union, by thus multiplying the force of the single operative, helps to place him upon an equality with the capitalist employer with regard to his power to ask for reasonable, and to refuse unreasonable terms. It also gives him the power of asking unreasonable terms, and sometimes of insisting upon them. But for this abuse of power there is such a punishment as generally attends upon unreason. A strong union, using its power merely for selfish ends, and without intelligence, banishes capital, and extinguishes trade, as Mr. Montefiore the other night, at the dinner to Mr. Cuthbert, showed had been done by the stupid regulations laid down by the shipwrights of the Thames—they being in consequence left to the tender mercies of the relieving-officer.

We cannot wonder that the associative principle, which has given the individual workman this equality with the employer, should be misused. Like men proud of an acquired weapon, their first clumsy and unpractised use of it is as dangerous to friends as to enemies. Though it has served them, it will scarify them if not directed with intelligence to their further enfranchisement and elevation. But the present ignorance of workmen of political economy, and even of the market in which they work, which so frequently prompts a false policy, or leads them to make impracticable demands, will be met by improved education, and the circulation of statistics of the labour market, and we shall shortly look with more favour on organizations which are capable of much good, although blamable for some harm.

It is with much satisfaction that we perceive already a disposition to allow the disputes between masters and workpeople to be settled without violence and by arbitration. The whole wages' question in the iron trade of Great Britain has been recently under discussion at Darlington. The men have not pressed their claim to an advance, though they have stated their intention of doing so; but the masters have felt compelled to press for a substantial reduction in wages. The Arbitration Board has had this subject under consideration, we are told, for some time, and the men have been furnished with contract returns. The operative representatives have investigated these, and as there is a reduction of at least two out of the five departments of the trade, that is upon the contracts now in hand, it has been decided that the men should be offered a reduction of five per cent. for the first three months of the year. "By that time," it is said, "the contracts now being worked will be cleared off, and it is feared that, if the trade should not revive very materially, it will be necessary to make a more sweeping reduction than is contemplated for the first three months. It remains to be seen whether the novel experiment of the Board of Arbitration, to deal with the complicated questions arising in connection with 20,000 workmen, can be made a permanent institution in the North. If now the state of trade is against the men, and they accept the reductions that are made from time to time upon the recommendation of the Board or its referee, then it may be taken for granted that the more intelligent workmen are exercising their influence against their fellow-operatives for good, and that year by year strikes will be far less frequent than they now are." This disposition to accommodate differences rationally, by a calm reference to evidence adduced by the masters as to the state of the markets, is a very hopeful sign. The hands of Lord Lichfield or Mr. T. Hughes are to be traced in this intelligent appeal to arbitrators.

Supreme Court. — Business This Day: Master's Office, at 10.30: Ritchie v. Morris, to settle minutes; re John Walker, a person, &c., to settle bond; re Hughes and 21 Vic., No. 7, taxation. At 11 o'clock: Sparkes v. Vickery and another, adjourned examination; Levy v. Rawack and another, adjourned examination.

District Court.—Business This Day: Jury Causes: Wall v. Beiler, Jones v. O'Connor.

The New Post Office.—During the past fortnight workmen have been busily engaged in pulling down two old buildings (one formerly occupied by Mr. Cole, the bookseller, and the other by an oil and colour merchant and tobacconist) adjoining the new Post Office, in order to allow of the formation of a new street, which is to run from George-street, past the front of the Post Office, to Pitt-street. The demolishment of the shops was a work of comparatively little difficulty, and with the exception of the fronts, which are left standing, there now remains nothing but a quantity of old bricks, timber, and *debris*. On Friday the timber and fittings were offered at auction and sold, and on Saturday the purchasers were engaged in carting away the property, to the temporary inconvenience of those whose business took them past the Post Office. On Monday, however, it is expected that the whole of the lumber will have disappeared, and the front portion of the shop will then be pulled down, and also carted away. On Saturday morning a large number of persons were enabled, by carefully surmounting the heaps of bricks and timber, to obtain a full view of the imposing front of the new Post Office, with its commodious arcade and handsome polished granite pillars. We understand that the original frontage was to have been thirty feet, but it was subsequently determined to build twelve feet further on the lane, by the erection of the arcade. The present width of the street or lane will therefore be twenty feet, but it is in contemplation,—if the owners of the adjoining property can come to terms, and relinquish any claim for compensation for the improvement of their property,—to extend the width of frontage from George-street down to Pitt-street, to seventy feet, thus giving convenient means of communication to the two great thoroughfares of the city. The brick and stone work of which the buildings just pulled down were composed, were not sold, and will be used in forming the street. On Saturday, by the courtesy of Mr. Barnet, the Colonial Architect, we were enabled to make a brief inspection of the Post Office. The dispatch, sorting, and receiving rooms are being built within easy access of each other, with a view to economy of time, and to facilitate business. We were also shown the money order and telegraph departments, the latter situated in the southern wing of the building where the telegraphic business was originally transacted before the old Post Office was pulled down. The floor of the arcade is being laid with Victorian bluestone, and two or three yards have already been put down. The scaffolding, which surrounded the building with a complete network of beams, has been removed, and when the front portions of the shops previously referred to have been taken away, there will be an uninterrupted view of the front of the building.

Clocks for the New Post Office.—We understand the Government purpose furnishing the new Post Office with clocks of very superior mechanism, and to be regulated by electro-magnetism. The clock faces to be placed in the George-street and the northern front will differ in some important respects from those ordinarily used in similar positions. Instead of shewing the twelve figures round the dial, which would be only nine-inch figures, the hour will be indicated by a single Roman numeral three feet high in the centre of the dial. This, at the stroke of each hour, will, by a mechanical contrivance, be instantly replaced by the succeeding numeral. Hands will be dispensed with, and in their place there will be a red star, which, travelling round the dial, will indicate the minutes. The minutes will be represented by Arabic numerals, and will occupy the same position on the dial as that of the hours on the face of an ordinary clock. Every fifth minute will be marked consecutively from 5 to 55. The dial will be illuminated at night, so that at all hours this timepiece will be so conspicuous that "he who runs may read." The hours are to be sounded by a bell of about ten cwt. These clocks will be a great public convenience, and will no doubt be looked up to as an unquestionable authority.

Medical.—The mail has brought the following item of intelligence (says the *Newcastle Telegraph*), which will, no doubt, be read with interest by many of our citizens. At the Aberdeen University, at the term examinations of the Faculty of Medicine, commencing on the 3rd April, 1871, and terminating on the 17th, Samuel T. Knaggs, of this city, L.K. and Q.C.P., Ireland, L.R.C.S., Ireland, passed, with honorable distinction, all the necessary examinations for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery, and Doctor of Medicine. He was also awarded special honours for the originality and scientific research displayed in his inaugural dissertation, entitled, "The Sagacity of Nature's Plan, as exhibited in the arrangement of the flexor-tendons of the digits of vertebrate animals." Dr. S. T. Knaggs was, at the time the mail left, waiting in London for his appointment as medical officer of a first-class passenger ship, expected to arrive in the colony at the latter end of September, or the beginning of October.

Permanent Mutual Benefit Building Society.—A neat little book in connection with the above and the investment society connected therewith, has lately been issued. It gives a very comprehensive view of the society's operations; of their success since its establishment, only a little more than two years ago; and of its advantages to those who may join themselves to it. The contents of the work include the list of office-bearers, the first and second annual reports with their balance sheets, figures illustrative of progress during two years, an enumeration of the special advantages of the society, the prospectus, advice to investors and borrowers, one table for endowments and another of repayments, the rate of interest on loans and the transaction of business in the deposit branch, concluding with an article advocating the society on account of its comparative advantages. The book, which is published by Mr. Sands, of George-street, and is likely to prove of much interest to many, is carefully printed in black and red inks.

Sydney Exchange.—The alterations in the interior of this building have been commenced. The work is being rapidly proceeded with by the contractor, Mr. Hinton, and it is expected that the new rooms will be ready for opening early in July.

The Glasgow Art-Union.—Captain M'Lerie, the Inspector-General of Police, is the fortunate winner of the first prize in the above Art-Union, a painting by W. C. T. Dobson, A.R.A., "Peace be to this house," valued at £420. India proof engravings, "The Playground," fall to the lot of Messrs. S. Goold and J. E. Carroll.

Earthquake at Tarcutta.—A correspondent writes:—"On Thursday last we had a severe shock of earthquake, at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock. It was very severe and lasted some time; it seemed to travel from east to west, and shook the house; part of the top of a brick chimney fell down. About twenty minutes after the first shock we had a second, but a much lighter one, *from west to east*. The barometer was not affected by it, but was 1 above 28 most of the day."

A Judge at the Bar.—A good story (says a correspondent of the *Australasian*) is told of his Honor Chief Justice Stawell when upon circuit lately. Sir William had finished the assize business at Beechworth, and walked into the bar of the Star Hotel to make arrangements for horses for his next stage. Although his Honor had not gone to the right place for information, the barman obligingly went to make the necessary inquiries on his behalf. Whilst awaiting the man's return, one of those frowsy persons who haunt the tavern-bars rolled up to his Honor, and patronisingly expressed his approval. "Ah," said he, "you're one of the right sort," winding up with the hospitable "What'll you take to drink?" Sir William firmly but courteously declined the proffered libation. But his newly-found admirer had no intention of being shaken off in that way, and the man's pertinacity was so great that his Honor at length, as the easiest way out of a difficulty, said, "Well! if you will permit me, I will have a bottle of sodawater." "Anything you like, from sodawater to champagne," cried his now delighted friend, and the sodawater was duly quaffed. "You don't know me," confidentially added the donor. "My name's Cuddiford. You gave my old 'ooman two years this morning, and, by George, you served her right."

Butler and Inglis Stock and Produce Report.—Fat Cattle: Prime quality were scarce this week, and brought high prices. Quotations: Fat bullocks from £5 5s to £8; cows from £4 to £5 10s. Fat Sheep market well supplied. Quotations: 7s to 10s. Calves a fair supply, prime from 20s to 25s. Lambs scarce at from 8s to 15s. Horses: Good colts fit for harness purposes meet a ready sale, say from £5 to £15, but light and weedy stock are almost unsaleable. Produce: Milch cows, each £4 to £8 10s; calves, each 15s to 32s 6d; sheep, each 6s 6d to 10s; lambs, each 8s to 14s 6d; pigs (live), each 10s to 40s; sucking, each 5s 6d to 6s 6d; turkeys, per pair 5s 9d to 15s; geese, per pair 4s 9d to 6s; ducks, per pair 3s 6d to 4s 4d; fowls, per pair 2s to 3s 9d; butter (roll), per lb. 7d to 13d; butter (keg), per lb. 4d to 10½d; cheese, per lb. 3½d to 5d; bacon, per lb. 4d to 7½d; lard, per lb. 4d to 4½d; eggs, per dozen 12½d to 17d; maize, per bushel 3s to 3s 3d; wheat, per bushel 4s 9d to 5s 6d; oats, per bushel 3s to 3s 9d; hay, oaten, per ton £4 10s to £7; hay, lucerne, per ton £3 to £5; straw, per ton £2 10s to £4 10s; hides, each 11s 6d to 22s 6d; sheepskins, per lb. 3½d to 4½d; tallow, per cwt. 26s to 30s; wool (grease), 5d to 7½d; wool (washed), 10d to 15d.—June 9.

In Mr. G. M. Pitt's report of cattle sale in Saturday's issue, instead of 20 bullocks (E. White's) sold at £6, should be 20 bullocks (E. White's) sold at £8.

INTEMPERANCE AGAIN FATAL.—The subject of a lengthy notice in the Queanbeyan *Age*, of the 8th instant, is Mr. Frederick Foster, who went into that locality a short time ago with the intention of establishing a private school. From his own lips, and the personal statements of gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Queanbeyan who knew the deceased and his family connections, we learn that Frederick Foster was the son of a gentleman once holding one of the highest offices in the colony. His education was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards returned to the colony where he married the daughter of one of our wealthiest colonists, and whose dowry was very large. The newly-married pair immediately started on a wedding tour to Europe, where, owing to some unhappy circumstance, a divorce terminated the compact. Foster returned to Australia, and subsequently served in the New Zealand wars where he was wounded. He visited Tasmania, where he married again, and since that period of his chequered life appears to have run a wandering career. His wife he left in Victoria where she found employment in a ladies' seminary. He has written for the Press. During his stay in Queanbeyan he supported himself on occasional remittances from his friends, augmented by trifling amounts received for services rendered here. At an inquest on his remains, Mr. William Blewitt, a farmer at Lobb's Hole, stated,—"On the 31st May the deceased Frederick Foster came to me at Queanbeyan, and asked me if I had any children to teach as he wished to get out of town, 'away from the confounded drink.' I told him I had, and that there was another person near me who had children requiring teaching. Having engaged, the deceased next day proceeded on horseback to Lobb's Hole, a distance of upwards of eighteen miles, being still under the influence of drink, but not so tipsy as he was on the previous day. When we got home in the cart he was in the room complaining of cold and shivering. I gave him some rum, less than a glass. He could not eat anything except a bit of onion, nor yet did he drink any tea. He said that his stomach was raw. On going to bed I gave him a little more rum. He lay before the fire wrapped up in an opossum cloak. Next morning he was all of a shake, and I gave him the remainder of the rum, about half a glass, which he also took raw. He could not take any breakfast, but during the day he took some fowl soup, which he vomited up again. He said he had a pain in his chest, and requested some mustard which he applied as a poultice to his chest. He took about two pints of oatmeal gruel during the day, which he did not vomit. About 5 o'clock in the evening I saw him alive on the bed, and at 6 o'clock I called and asked him if he would have some tea, and he said 'no, thank you.' About half-past 8 I went into his room in the dark, and called out to him. On receiving no answer I felt the bed and found that he had left it. My foot, on my walking to the door, came in contact with his leg. I got a light, and Henry Ward and I went in and found him dead, lying on his back on some sheepskins." The medical evidence was to the effect that the immediate cause of death was the stoppage of the heart's action consequent on nervous exhaustion, the result of habitual intemperance. On Monday a one-horse dray, containing a plain coffin covered by a black pall, and followed by two horsemen, passed through town on its way to the cemetery, where just afterwards, unhallowed by the falling tears of sorrowing friends, lay the mortal remains of another victim of the demon of intemperance, who only a few days before had heartily cheered the speakers at a temperance meeting, applauding in his chains, it now appears, a liberty he was destined never to know.

TEACHING MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.—The following humorous speech was delivered by Mr. Winterbotham, in the House of Commons during the debate on the Education Code. The hon. gentleman said, "that one isolated point had not been noticed in the debate, viz., that while a great advantage of this (in the main) very excellent Code was the distinct recognition of extra subjects, thus raising the standard of primary education throughout the country, one of the most important of these extras was not only ignored, but positively excluded, viz., music. (Hear, hear, and Oh!) An hon. member might say Oh, but he must be the man who hath no music in his soul. He could not understand why music was excluded. As to drawing he said nothing, because that was taught by the Science and Art Department; but as to music, although great progress had been made in spreading the means of teaching that art in primary schools, the Vice-President had struck out the subject, and the result would be that although its teaching was not absolutely forbidden, yet attention would first be given to those subjects for which extra sums were paid. He appealed to the House whether children had not better spend their time in learning vocal music than in studying political economy (hear, hear), although he had nothing to say against political economy, which was a very interesting subject to the cultivated mind of a man in good health. (Laughter.) A knowledge of Lord Overstone's treatises on the Bank Acts, or of the First Lord of the Admiralty's work, 'On the Theory of Foreign Exchanges,' or of any other branch of political economy, would be very dearly acquired if the teaching of music were sacrificed. He would remind the House that all educationists, from Plato to Goethe, had insisted on the importance of teaching music, and hon. members might remember that St. Augustine had written six learned, but rather unintelligible, books upon the subject. He suspected that the vice-president was not a musician, for which he was sorry, though that perhaps accounted for many of his aberrations on this subject. Let the right hon. gentleman remember Shakspeare's description of 'the man who hath no music in his soul,' and beware of the fate he pronounced on all such: 'Let no such man be trusted.' (A laugh.) What was the effect produced by the study of music? Music required order, method, attention, and quickness; it practised the memory, and was the only study that really cultivated the imagination of which young and untutored minds were capable. Hon. members were now trying to benefit the poorer classes, and though those classes could not be made very rich nor very wise, to teach them music was to make them happy, and any man who knew anything of music and enjoyed it, knew how capable of learning it were the great majority of children—(hear, hear)—though the faculty became deadened by neglect. It afforded a great deal of amusement, not only to the children themselves, but to their friends. It was like putting a singing bird in every cottage. (Hear, hear.) He had himself had the misfortune—as some persons esteemed it—to be educated in one of those middle-class schools that inspectors were so in the habit of looking down upon. But he learnt music, in common with three-fourths of the boys; he had kept up his knowledge, and he could assure the House that the pleasure it occasioned him was so intense that it even led him sometimes almost to resist the fascination of coming down to the House. (Laughter.) He therefore asked his right hon. friend to give his serious attention to this as a practical matter. He knew it would be said (and he was ashamed of the answer) that the inspectors did not know anything about music. That was so much the worse for the inspectors, and to require them to learn music would be doing good both to themselves and their families. There was, however, a means of obtaining qualified examiners, for as the Vice-President proposed to appoint some assistant inspectors, it might be possible to require from an adequate number of them some knowledge of music. The music that he desired should be taught was not that of those bowling young savages, the Charity Children of St. Paul's, but a practical system of notation, such as could be easily acquired by any intelligent man. (Hear.) It would be a lasting disgrace—at least it would be a disgrace as long as it lasted—if music were put under a cloud simply because inspectors could not be found who were able to examine in that subject. Let hon. members remember what was done in other countries. In America great stress was laid on the teaching of music; there was a saying, in fact, that there was no primary school without its grand piano. The right hon. gentleman was proud of the Education measure, and wished his name to be associated with it. Let not his name then be handed down to posterity as that of an uncouth barbarian, who refused to teach the children music." (Much laughter and cheering.)

THE FIRST MAN WHO RODE IN A HANSOM CAB.—At a tea meeting held in the Cambridge Hall, London, on behalf of the Cabman's Temperance Society, the chairman, Mr. George Cruikshank (who is now in his seventy-ninth year of age), in a very able speech detailed the following interesting facts:—"Some years ago a gentleman came from Scotland who was anxious to write what were called 'Pen-and-Ink Sketches of London Characters,' and amongst them was a description of himself (Mr. Cruikshank), which stated that he was the only man who had ever been able to cope with a cabman. Now, the way he coped with cabmen was always to pay them rather over than under their full fare. It might also be interesting to his hearers to know that he was the first man who ever rode in a hansom cab. It might be supposed by uneducated persons that the name of the vehicle was suggested by the appearance of the gentleman who first rode in it, but though the supposition was natural, it was not correct. (Laughter.) The name was derived from the appellation of the individual who invented the cab, and who was a personal friend."

CONCERT IN THE ODDFELLOWS' HALL.—The first of a series of popular concerts, to be given in the handsome building recently erected in Elizabeth-street by the Oddfellows' Society, took place on Saturday night. There was a crowded audience, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Michael Chapman, the Mayor of Sydney. The programme consisted entirely of vocal music, the pieces selected being sufficiently varied to make the entertainment attractive. The first part commenced with a quartette, sung by Miss Clara Lea, Miss Fleming, Mr. J. Kean, and Mr. Lawrence Simmons, and much applauded. Then followed Balfe's song of the "Canteeniere," very nicely rendered by Miss Fleming; "Good bye, Sweetheart," by Mr. Kean; Claribel's "Come back to Erin," by Miss Lea; and other songs. Mr. T. Drennard pleased the audience very much with his comic song, "The Shadow on the wall;" and Mr. L. Simmons's ballad, "Native Scenes," was deservedly applauded. The second part of the entertainment was made up of ballads, duets, and quartets, executed by the same artists; and "God Save the Queen" formed the finale. Mr. John Delany acted as accompanist.

AMERICAN CIRCUS.—The afternoon performance at this place of amusement on Saturday was very numerously attended, all the accommodation being occupied. Juveniles formed a considerable part of the audience; and their ringing laughter told how delighted they were with the sights they witnessed. The equestrian performances of the monkey especially caused much merriment. Mr. Bird's feats of horsemanship were really astonishing; and a novice would be filled with surprise at the agility and strength displayed in the arena of athletes. The evening performance was also well patronised.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

GRENFELL.

SATURDAY.

The shareholders in O'Brien's prospecting claim have completed another crushing of 440 tons of quartz, which yielded 806 oz. 17 dwts. The depth of the shaft is 270 feet, and the reef 40 inches wide, and becoming richer. The reefs generally are improving, and many of the abandoned claims have been reoccupied and encouraging prospects obtained. Two prospecting parties have been organised, and great hopes are entertained that rich leads will shortly be struck. Several experienced miners have arrived from Victoria, and volunteered to test the surrounding ranges and gullies. A public meeting has been held, and a Progress Committee formed, to urge on the Government the formation of streets, the establishment of a Land Office, and other local requirements.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

Some fat cattle from Seana station, Riverina, have arrived, weighing 1500 lbs.; they are much admired.

A person named Austin was killed to-day by the upsetting of a dray; he is related to Mr. Austin, of Barwon Park.

Wheat is quoted at 6s. 6½d.; holders are asking more.

There has been continuous rain.

SAILED.—Agamemnon.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—W. C. Wentworth, barque, from New Zealand; at 2 p.m. Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—Centaur, barque, for Newcastle; at 5 p.m., Macedon (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

Splendid rains fell last night, and the weather is everything that can be desired for agricultural purposes.

A malt-house erected in Catchlove's brewery was destroyed by fire this morning. Bulk of stock saved.

The loss on the fire is not likely to exceed £500, and is insured in the Equitable office.

Sales of wheat are reported at 6s. to 6s. 0½d. Holders ask 6s. 1d.

THE COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

"I see a stranger in the House."
—*Newspaper Report.*

XX.

We have now the end of the session fairly in view, and yet hon. members seem inclined to end as far to keep it as far distant as possible, making it a kind of receding view always present and within reach, and yet never to be obtained. All the Estimates have been passed with the exception of the sums to be raised by loan and an additional estimate brought down on Thursday night. Yet Mr. Lloyd, on Wednesday, intercepted Supply by a series of immigration resolutions, and Mr. Mackay proposes to do the same thing on Monday night with a series of very tough resolutions, embodying that hon. gentleman's views about the tramway subject. He can have no hope of carrying such resolutions, but there will be a debate. A debate without result, but still a debate, and a waste of time,—the same sort of thing that has been the curse of the present session; making it the longest on record, and the most barren in results. Every hon. member who has a crotchet on roads, or fancies he knows something about them, or desires to speak to his constituents upon so absorbing a topic, will address the House, or rather will speak to the country through the House, and try to make a little capital out of the question. Thus Government business will be trailed out through next week, and it is almost doubtful if the Appropriation Bill will be brought in the week following.

On Monday night nothing was done beyond the passing of the Superannuation Bill, for Mr. Forster intercepted Supply by a motion on the subject of the threatening letter recently sent to Earl Belmore. On this motion the House was counted out shortly before 5 o'clock, for though hon. members will attend to do business, they are so heartily wearied with the long session that they leave the Chamber the moment any fruitless subject of discussion is initiated. The count-out, however, was hardly a matter of great importance, seeing that many of the members were pledged to attend the Cape scholars' dinner that evening, and that the probability was that a count out would have been arranged for at 7 o'clock.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday were given up to the Estimates, and, as I have already said, only the money for the works to be constructed by loan remains to be voted. Hon. gentlemen stuck pretty close to their work, though some of the items were fought against *à outrance.*

There is a kind of feud raging between Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Stewart. They are perpetually singling each other out for attack, and come into the legislative arena to meet each other with as much precision as if the whole thing had been decided upon beforehand. I do not know who began it, but though Mr. Lloyd uses the most words I don't think he gets the best of the skirmishes. On Tuesday evening these two hon. members had a turn-up with each other, Mr. Lloyd, as usual, leaving his adversary very far behind by the volubility with which he assailed him. But Mr. Stewart, sheltering himself behind his usual imperturbability from the torrent of words which threatened to overwhelm him, coolly rejoined when the flood had come to an end, "The hon. member has talked a great deal, but he does not know what he is talking about. He fancies that talk is everything, and he talks too much. He has got himself so much into the habit of talking that he has altogether lost the power of thinking. He has gone on to such an extent that now the words flow from him without any meaning, and almost, I believe, without his knowing." This statement was received with laughter from both sides of the House.

With reference to the labourers employed at Spectacle Island, Mr. Lord explained, in answer to a question from Mr. Driver, that the wages were higher now than heretofore because civilians had to be employed instead of soldiers, and besides their rations had to be provided. In using the word "rations," Mr. Lord pronounced the "a" full, like "raytions," and Mr. Driver at once pricked up his ears at the unaccustomed sound. "What are they?" he asked. Perfectly innocent of any impropriety of language, Mr. Lord remained silent, probably fancying that the hon. member for Carcoar wanted to get a little quiet bit of chaff out him. "What are they, I ask?" again questioned Mr. Driver. Still no reply from Mr. Lord, when an hon. member by way of explanation exclaimed, "Oh, he means 'rations'!"—pronouncing it in the ordinary up-country style "rashions." "Oh," said Mr. Driver, "rations!" again quoting the pastoral vernacular, "very good; I know what he means now." Probably the joke was a very good one, but I failed to see it. I even heard one hon. member pronounce it as a "rash'un."

A delectable kind of sporting-magazine-dissertation was introduced into the Committee of Supply on the same evening, *à propos* to the vote of £200 for the Queen's Plate, to be run for at Randwick. Far beyond those hon. gentlemen, whose known religious opinions might naturally lead one to expect that they would be strong opponents of this vote; far beyond these went Mr. Stewart, who was more persistent in his opposition than any others. His answer to the old argument that horse-racing was one of the "fine old English sports," was very good. "If," said he, "we are to have the find old English sports, why not have them all. Bull-baiting was a fine old English sport, but there is no vote to encourage it. Bear-baiting and cock-fighting are fine old English sports, and yet we don't hear anything of them now-a-days." Mr. Speaker who came up manfully to the defence of the Queen's Plate, said all in favour of horse-racing that could be said, and made the best excuse for betting that could be found, that is—that it couldn't be helped. He also retorted upon Mr. Stewart that if that hon. member did not like horse-racing, others did; that there were some persons who enjoyed a good old Presbyterian sermon, to which others might on very good grounds object. But as no objections were offered to the sermon, he did not see why the lovers of the sermon should object to the lovers of horse-racing amusing themselves in their own style. Mr. Stewart was down upon the hon. Speaker the moment that hon. gentleman had concluded, and quietly informed him that there was no objection to people horse-racing as much as they liked, so long as they did it at their own cost, in the same way as the Presbyterian sermon was enjoyed. When the horse-racing or the sermon had to be provided at the expense of the public, one was as objectionable as the other. But the unkindest cut of all was delivered by Mr. Hoskins, who denounced the horses of the present day as being the rankest of duffers, whilst the racing men of the time were not only duffers, but something worse. Mr. S. Brown spoke up in favour of the horses, but no voice was raised in defence of the "noble sportsmen." From one end of the House to the other rose words of condemnation, with here and there an appeal *ad misericordiam*, but nothing more.

On Wednesday, Mr. Lloyd moved a series of resolutions in favour of immigration. In the course of his speech advocating the adoption of the resolutions, he gave the numerous fathers of the colony who have rising families to provide for such valuable information as to what they should do with their sons, that I conceive I ought to give that information the widest publicity and the greatest prominence. I recollect my eye being caught one day by a line of large capitals in some publication—whether newspaper or magazine I forget—conveying this legend, "What to do with our Sons," pouncing down at once upon it, I found that the only thing the writer could suggest was to—"Marry them to our daughters." This is no doubt the ultimate destiny of the sons, being a kind of fate that most men have to encounter sooner or later, unless they happen to be wiser than their fellows; but, then, how about the interim? Mr. Lloyd finds a ready solution of the difficulty. "Talk of what to do with your sons," he exclaimed in amazement and indignation, "I am astonished that hon. members should ask such a question. Send them into the interior to develop the resources of the country;—that is what to do with them." There was a burst—whether of amusement, amazement, or admiration, I will not pretend to say. Probably Mr. Lloyd conceived it to be the last, for, lest this general remark might be regarded as a little vague, he descended into particulars, and quoted to the House a remark of the late Mr. Bradley, of Goulburn:—"Don't know what to do with your boy? I'll tell you. Give him two ewes and a ram and send him into the bush, and then he is provided for!"

"And a branding iron!" interpolated an hon. member.

"Yes," continued Mr. Lloyd, and without exactly seeing the sneer concealed under the addition, adopting it at once. "Yes, two ewes, a ram, and a branding iron, and he is set up in life." There was a general roar of laughter at this; for the use of that interesting little implement under such circumstances was most assuredly well calculated to provide for any enterprising youth to whom it was entrusted. If he knew how to make use of the material in hand, he would not bother his parent afterwards. If he was lucky he would soon be in possession of an independence; if he were so unfortunate as to encounter persons who demurred to his use of the branding iron he would probably be provided for during the rest of his days at Cockatoo or Darlinghurst.

During the discussion on the compensation to Mr. S. Bell for some land claimed by him and resumed by the Government, we had quite a series of historical reminiscences, on the subject of the great Australian rebellion, *tempore* Bligh. Mr. Stewart again came out strong in opposition, and told the House that a member had informed him that there were nineteen members pledged to support the vote. He accused them of being "bribed and pledged," and with having "sold their votes."

Mr. S. Brown asked if he was to be included in this sweeping denunciation.

"No," replied Mr. Stewart. "I don't apply my remark to the hon. member for Newtown. He is far too honest; but then he has a soft place about him, and, unfortunately, scheming people know how to find it out."

Then followed a skirmish between Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Stewart, the latter gentleman winding up by taking hon. members one by one, and showing the House how "it was not possible that they could be actuated by anything but the strictest principles of honour in voting for the motion now, as they had voted against it formerly."

On Thursday there was another sparring match between these two hon. members, on the subject of Newcastle. Mr. Stewart declared that it had more money spent upon it than all the other ports of the colony. He had tried to find out the actual amounts spent, but, after getting up to £300,000, he had been compelled to leave off in despair of ever getting to the end of the cost. Mr. Lloyd retorted that all this money was required to develop the vast resources of Newcastle, that Mr. Stewart was behind the age, that he belonged to the last century and not to the present age of progress, that he had no more idea of progress than the fifth wheel of a coach, and that he ought to get a new pair of spectacles wherewith to see properly. Mr. Stewart got the last word, and contented himself by pitching into Newcastle, thereby hurting Mr. Lloyd's feelings more than if the attack had been a personal one.

On Friday there was a count-out very early. The Permissive Liquor Law cleared hon. members out the moment it was called on.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

Most of our readers have heard of the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were overwhelmed in an eruption of Mount Vesuvius A.D. 79. The excavations, which were commenced about a hundred and fifty years ago, have brought many of their buried treasures to light. When they began, hopes were entertained that manuscripts might be found of works long supposed to be lost. The expectations of the learned have been in this particular for the most part disappointed. No important work has been as yet discovered, and the manuscripts have been so much injured by the heat that, though the most eminent scientific men have endeavoured to devise means for the purpose, the task of unrolling and deciphering them has been very difficult. One has lately been found which has not been so much injured as most. It contains a collection of letters addressed by a resident at Pompeii to a friend at Rome. The style is classical and elegant, and some of the descriptive passages almost remind one of the earlier books of Livy. The letters, like many of those of Cicero and those of Pliny the younger, seem to have been intended for publication. The manuscript was put into the hands of Professor Inverini, of Florence, one of the most eminent scholars of Italy, whose recent researches in archæology and etymology have given him a high place in the ranks of the learned. By the exercise of great care in unrolling the MS., and the use of powerful magnifying glasses in deciphering it, he has been able to give us an edition of some of the letters, which he has enriched with a valuable introduction and copious notes.

The letters contain an account of a political contest in Pompeii, which seems to have caused a great deal of bitterness of feeling in the town. Other discoveries at Pompeii have proved that this was frequently the case in political matters there. The author's description of the way in which the contest was 'conducted throws much light upon the state of society in the larger Italian towns at the time to which the letters refer. We can only give a very brief account of some of the incidents narrated in this interesting volume.

The cause of the dispute will seem very strange to modern minds. It appears that the gate in the city which led to the public markets, was called the Porta Mendaciorum, or Gate of Falsehoods. Here a toll was established upon a very singular principle. Those who took their goods into the market for sale were asked to invent and tell some falsehood. If they did not, the full toll was charged. If they did, a part of the toll was remitted in proportion to the greatness of the falsehood. Professor Inverini ingeniously conjectures that this absurd regulation had its origin in a general enthusiasm in the worship of Somnus, the god of sleep, which had taken possession of the inhabitants not long before, and refers us to passages in Homer and Virgil and other ancient authors in which the two gateways of false and true dreams over which Somnus presides are describes. The inconvenience of the toll was aggravated by a very fierce and surly watchdog kept at the gate for the purpose of keeping rogues out of the market-place which sometimes attacked people without cause. No one had been able to manage him. One of his keepers once tried to hold him in, but the chain broke and the keeper fell back into the mire, bringing several down with him in his fall, to the great amusement of many.

Such a state of things could not exist without causing much complaint. Honest men were placed at a disadvantage, and the trade of the town began to fall off. It was said that such a custom was a temptation to dishonesty, and that trade would fall into the hands of the unscrupulous, so that all the inhabitants would in the end be injured. The people of Pompeii became excited upon the subject and during the height of the excitement an election took place. So strong was the general feeling that nearly all the candidates solemnly promised that if elected they would abolish the obnoxious toll.

A vacancy occurred shortly afterwards in the magistracy, and Rabula and Perfuga managed to get themselves appointed to the chief offices. The choice occasioned much surprise, as Rabula had always been in favour of the toll, and had constantly affirmed that if all men were as honest as those of his trade there would be no trouble about the matter.

As the time for deciding the question drew near, those who were in favour of the toll, with Rabula at their head, used every means to induce those who had promised to abolish the toll to break their word. The means which they used, our author tells us, may be illustrated by one case which he describes with some minuteness, and which, he says, is a sample of many—the case of Silius Ninnius.

Silius Ninnius had been elected, not on account of his abilities (for of ability he had very little), but because it was thought that he was a respectable sort of man, who, if he gave his word, would be likely to abide by it. Rabula and Perfuga used every means they could think of to bring him over to their side, and in the letters several conversations are recorded as having taken place between them and him. When they first asked him to support them in maintaining the Porta Mendaciorum he refused upon the ground that he had promised to have it abolished, and when they urged that a promise was a very trifling matter he said he was but a plain man and did not understand their ways, but what they were doing seemed to him to be asking him to tell a lie. Our historian tells us that when he used this word both Rabula and Perfuga held up their hands in horror. Rabula asked him if he thought that he, an honourable man, would ask him to do such a thing, and Perfuga called all the gods and goddesses to witness that the use of such a word was worse than swearing. Silius Ninnius told them he meant no harm and asked pardon for his mistake which he said ought to be attributed to his ignorance of public affairs, and to the old-fashioned way in which he had been brought up. They asked him if he had not heard the convincing speech of Quiddius, in which he proved that if a man had been deceived by another he had a perfect right to deceive everyone else. He said he had heard it. They asked him if he did not feel convinced by it. He replied, that he felt nothing of the kind, and when they pressed him to say how he did feel in listening to it he answered, after some hesitation, that the only way in which he could describe how he felt was by saying that he felt as if he were being crawled over by a toad.

Finding that they did not succeed in this way, they began to ask his objections to the existing system, but as his abilities for argument were not great, he could only say that he did not like to encourage falsehood, that honest traders were heavily burdened, and that sometimes in consequence of the system, imputations of falsehood and perjury were cast upon the innocent. All these objections Rabula and Perfuga treated very lightly. Rabula assured him with regard to the last objection which he had urged, that the imputation of falsehood and perjury was nothing to a man when he was used to it.

Here the conference came to an end, and Rabula and Perfuga saw that so far they had failed. They determined, therefore, to try another plan, and when they next met Silius Ninnius they put it in execution. They began by asking him if he had rightly considered his dignity as a member of the Pompeian Senate. Had he considered how his position elevated him above all ordinary vulgar considerations about honesty? On account of his conspicuous abilities, which they had hoped to see used in their support, he had been elected, and now it was for him to use those abilities, and form an independent judgment in the time of emergency. Had he considered the character of the opposite faction? He had but to use those powers of mind with which he had been so largely gifted to see through their tactics. They felt sure that one who possessed so much of common sense and keen judgment would not be hoodwinked by the miserable schemes of disappointed men. There was some force in this argument, for Silius Ninnius had no very high opinion of the opposite party, and the appeal to his vanity was not without effect. He began to think that his abilities had been underrated, and that he ought to aspire to a higher position of social influence. It was noticed that from that time his demeanour changed. If his opinion were asked upon any subject, he would speak in a consequential tone, as one whose opinion should carry weight. Sometimes he would knit his brows and look grave and thoughtful as though mentally revolving the affairs of the State. Sometimes in speaking to his friends he would sink his voice to a low confidential tone, as though afraid of being overheard, and when public affairs were referred to would drop hints that he knew much more than he was at liberty to tell. It was rumoured that he intended to speak in the Senate and he was once discovered by his wife before a mirror declaiming in loud tones, and waving his arms wildly and altogether so conducting himself that the poor woman, remembering other changes which she had observed in his manner, almost concluded that he had gone mad.

After some time the question had to be decided by vote. Silius Ninnius was hastily sent for (he was asleep at the time) and was told that the crisis had come. Before he quite knew what he was doing or was thoroughly awake he was hurried into the Senate house and his vote recorded. Rabula and his party won the day, and the Porta was maintained. When the voting was over, Rabula and others shook him warmly by the hand and congratulated him as one of those whose names would go down to an admiring posterity as men who had risen superior to vulgar prejudice and saved their country. He told them that what posterity might say he did not know, but he was afraid that *no one* would trust him again, and thought he should never be able to look an honest man in the face. Some of the party said *that* was easy enough; the difficulty with them was to look a rogue in the face without smiling and calling him brother. Silius Ninnius told them that all he wished was that he could take back to his country house as clean a conscience as he had brought from it.

From another of the letters, somewhat later in date, we learn that the people of Pompeii at first could hardly believe what had been done. The Senate became the object of the greatest contempt, which was freely expressed upon every side, and as the people had more time to reflect, they became more and more indignant at the wrong which had been committed. At last the general indignation became so strong, that a number of the citizens determined to force their way into the Senate-house, and to let the senators know what the people thought of them. On this occasion they chose as their spokesman one of those strange characters, half philosopher half buffoon, who were common at the time. He called himself a cynical philosopher, and his character (as Professor Inverini points out) seems to have a little resemblance to that of Demonax, as drawn by Lucian, though with less of wit and more of scurrility. His gibes and jests, sometimes very bitter and very truthful, had made him a favourite with many in the city, and it was thought that he might be able to express to the senators in such terms as would be intelligible to them, the public opinion about them, and their conduct.

When the crowd burst into the Senate-house, there was great consternation. Rabula jumped up and declared that he would not be dictated to, but was soon made to sit down. Perfuga found his ordinary stock of language too small, and invented several new names of gods to swear by. Silius Ninnius, not knowing what to do, opened his mouth wide but said nothing. Some one, observing him, told him to shut his mouth immediately; and our historian tells us that he had become so accustomed latterly to open his mouth and shut it exactly as Rabula told him that he at once obeyed the command. Some sought to make their escape, but were prevented. After a time, the people enforced quietness; and, pushing forward, Mastix (for that was the cynic's name) called upon him to speak. Thus commanded, he delivered an oration to the following effect:—

"Since, citizens of Pompeii, I find myself in this place, I must adopt the manner of those who are wont to speak here. I desire, therefore, that you will excuse anything which I may say that may seem out of harmony with my usual suavity and gentleness. But that I may not weary you with further exordium, let me at once ask how long this monstrous state of things is to continue? How long are the chief qualifications for public preferment to be the manners of a braggart joined to the soul of a pettifogger? Cleanse out, I say, this sty, where the unclean beasts who fatten upon the public means, not content with rending each other, turn round and rend those who feed them. And you, ye . . . .

At this point the manuscript becomes illegible. These letters, though incomplete, are instructive as showing the state of society ages ago. They will probably considerably modify the opinion generally held by scholars with regard to the government of some of the larger cities in Italy in ancient times. Professor Inverini, in his modest and scholarlike preface tells us that he confidently hopes for further discoveries, and we shall await with much interest the result of his learned and laborious researches.

VERITAS.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.—Notwithstanding the attractions held out in the shape of a cheap concert and other entertainments elsewhere in the city, the patrons of the series that are being given in the Temperance Hall assembled in large numbers in that building on Saturday night. Mr. C. Cowper (Water Police Magistrate) occupied the chair. The principal change which was noticeable in the programme was the absence of instrumental pieces. There were two or three concerted vocal pieces which were rendered in excellent style. The vocalists were Miss James, Miss Wiseman, Mrs. Condult, and Messrs. Andrew Fairfax, H. Ackland, and Chandler, all of whom did full justice to the pieces allotted them, and afforded an immense amount of gratification and enjoyment to the audience. Mrs. Caldwell presided at the pianoforte.

AT THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

If there is one thing more than another that I object to, it is having to get out of bed early. The well-known distich—"Early to bed, and early to rise"—advocates most abominable advice, suitable only for sour old maids and such characters, who can see pleasure in seeing the sun rise, and who can manage to sleep when they go to bed at 10. Matter-of-fact sort of people these for the most part are, who will not go out of their ordinary routine for anything or anybody—people who will not go to theatres, but do not mind an afternoon's amusement at German Reed's, and people who go to chapel three times on Sunday. Such are those I fancy who preach the maxim above quoted. My present purpose, however, is not to speak of the merits or demerits of early rising, and so-called regular habits, but simply to give some particulars connected with the boat-race, and the above remarks are only meant to show that, faithful to my duty to the Figaro, I, notwithstanding my horror of getting up early, sprang out of my nocturnal couch when called at the, to me, unholy hour of 7 a.m.

Whether it was that I had been up late the night before, or whether it was owing to the fact of getting up so early, I felt myself feeling anything but what is slangly termed "bright." It was some considerable time before I could succeed in overcoming a tendency to yawn at very frequent intervals, and I felt as if the exertion of putting on my clothes was one which I should certainly fail to satisfactory accomplish in time to witness the race. Two strong cups of tea, however, somewhat improved my condition, and anyone who might have been in the neighbourhood of my residence might have seen, had he been looking, the Figaro's own cynic appear at the threshold of his door, and after having carefully decided—after looking at the sky—upon the advisability of taking an umbrella, wend his way to one of the metropolitan railway stations, at about half-past 8. Arrived at the station, I speedily discovered that the probabilities of my reaching Hammersmith in time for the boat race were considerably remote, and as after the trouble I had gone through in getting up so early, I was determined not to miss the sight of the annual aquatic contest, I resolved upon walking the distance. I was in the end by no means sorry that I did so, for I not only escaped the dreadful crush at the stations, but also saw more than I probably should have done in a railway carriage. How it was I am not at all sure, but during the course of my walk I noticed fewer horsemen than I have seen at a boat race. The equestrian tailors, in fact, were conspicuous by their absence, and unless the livery stable keepers employed their saddle-horses in some other way, I am afraid that the event of Saturday will have brought but little grist to their mill. I saw, too, on my journey down, but one man on a velocipede. This individual had stuck on the front of his machine an Oxford flag of considerable dimensions, and from the fact that his course was not remarkable for straightness, and also from observing him apply a suspicious-looking bottle several times to his lips, I can but fancy that the chilliness of the morning air had caused him to take, even at that early period of the day, more than was exactly advisable. Every possible description of vehicle seemed to have been "requisitioned" for the day. Hansoms, breaks, coaches, landaus, carts, and four-wheelers, were all to be seen mingled together, and the nobleman's horses were pressed into service, as much as the costermonger's donkey.

It seems to me that we may consider wearing a large quantity of ribbon to be the correct thing. I saw youths wearing ribbon on their hats of a blue colour, ribbon ties of the same hue, ribbon rosettes, ribbon on their sticks, and ribbon stuck in their button-holes—everything as much overdone as it possibly could be. Well, I suppose if people are to be found willing to make such guys of themselves, it was not for me to complain. Talking of these ribbons reminds me of the great impartiality that was shown by the tavern keepers on the road to the river. They either had two or more flags, of which an equal number were dedicated to each university, or they had flags with the centre and top of one colour, whilst the outside ones were of a different shade. In this respect they certainly showed an eye to business, if they imagined that the hoisting of any one colour would have driven away customers who donned and patronised the other.

Through the kindness of some friends I was offered a place on a private ground, where, without being subjected to the annoyances which abound on the public paths, I was enabled to see all that was going on at the part of the river where I was. How people could be found to put up with the miseries incidental to witnessing the race from the towing path I am certainly at a loss to imagine. The chances of being run over, the chances of being pitched into the river, the certainty of being pushed, hustled, crushed, and probably knocked down, are treats which I frankly confess I by no means admire. Situated as I was, however, where not only did I escape the evils above spoken of, but was surrounded by charming friends, I was enabled to meditate and ponder over the problem, how it is that Englishmen are always willing to put up with as much inconvenience, to derive but the, by itself, slight gratification of witnessing a University boat-race. It is a most extraordinary characteristic which would repay some considerable attention.

"They're off," comes from the lips of the multitude, and every one is anxiously looking out to catch the first sight of the boats from his station. "Cambridge leads." "No, no, Oxford's ahead," are the shouts which are soon to be heard, when the distance prevents a certainty as to which boat is really leading. At length the truth dawns upon the spectators that Cambridge is almost playing with its opponent, and the irrepressible Englishman bellows out at the top of his voice, "Cambridge." Then comes another shout as the partisans of the dark blue call upon their crew to spurt, and Oxford makes a prodigious effort to come up with its opponent. If I was a rowing man I would treat the readers of "Figaro" to a critical examination of the entire race; but as I am about as ignorant of what constitutes good rowing, beyond that I can always tell a Cockney on the river from an oarsman, as I am of double Dutch, I must beg to be excused. The race over, amateur critics, who I fancy know as little about rowing as I do, begin to discuss the merits of the crews, and generally to pick them to pieces, or extol them to the skies. Between the interval of the race and the return of the boats, a solitary cornet is heard playing several airs out of tune; and when Cambridge comes in sight, the performer strikes up with a tune which bears a slight resemblance to "See the conquering hero comes." In this interval also the ubiquitous nigger goes through his songs and dances, and persists in thrusting almost into your mouth an exceedingly unpleasant-looking hat, on the pretence of soliciting coppers. The crews return amidst loud cheering, Oxford being nearly as warmly greeted as its opponent. And then comes the return home. People who have been rash enough to allow boatmen to land them on islands have to pay an extortionate sum to be taken off again, and vow never to attend a University boat race again. People who are too tired to walk back seek in vain for hansoms to take them home at a reasonable rate, and are unable to obtain what they require. But, best of all, those living in the neighbourhood go home to a good lunch, which is certainly the most pleasant method of concluding the day's amusement. Evening draws on, and, beyond the fact that the theatres are fuller than usual, and that there are more drunken people about, no strangers would be able to guess that a few hours earlier half London had congregated at the water-side to witness the struggle between the light and the dark blue oars.

JOHN PLUMMER.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

O. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Yards, at 12, Horses, Harness, Vehicles, &c.

G. M. PITT.—At his Homebush Yards, at 9.30, Fat Cattle and Sheep; at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11.30, Fat Cattle.

W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11, Fat Sheep and Cattle.

DAWSON AND CO.—At Homebush Yards, at 9.30, Fat Cattle.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots, Shoes, Elastic Webbing, &c.

CHANDLER AND CO.—At 568, George-street, at 11, Stock-in-Trade of a Fancy Dealer, Optician, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—On the Premises of Hanley, Brothers, at 11, Stock-in-Trade of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Sugars, &c.; at George-street Haymarket, at 12, Horses and Carts.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, City Residence, in Prince-street; Land and Houses in Sussex-street; Houses and Land, corner of Liverpool and Crown-streets; City Residence, in Stanley-street; Assets of the Fitzroy Ironworks Company, &c.; at the Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool and Sheepskins.

BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool and Sheepskins.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool and Sheepskins.

J. A. TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool and Sheepskins.

IRWIN AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool and Sheepskins.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11, Household Furniture, Sewing-Machine, Bicycle, Stoves, Harness, Revolvers, &c.

THOMAS AND GRISDALE.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges; at 2, Jewellery.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Buggy, Household Furniture, Pictures, Ornaments, Glass, Crockery, Ironmongery, and Sundries.

MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Sewing-Machine, Stoves, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£351	0	0
Gin	57	6	7
Whisky	16	0	0
Rum	120	0	0
Wine	19	11	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	6	5	0
——— (in bottle)	40	19	9
Tobacco and snuff	144	19	9
Tea	4	7	0
Sugar (unrefined)	175	0	0
Opium	22	17	6
Pilotage	38	6	8
Dues	3	0	0
New duties	224	7	2
Ad valorem	453	6	3
Total	£1661	10	1

The produce auctioneers intend holding their fortnightly wool sale on Monday next, instead of Thursday.

In report of Stock and Share Market in Saturday's issue a sale of New South Wales terminables, 101, was omitted.

The R. M. S. Rangoon has brought China advices to April 28. The coal market is reported to have improved. Australian were worth 8 taels at Shanghai, 8½ to 9½ dollars at Hongkong. The tea market was quite closed for the season. Scented teas of the new crop had commenced to arrive at Canton. The Onward left Hongkong for Sydney on April 12, with 15,000 lbs. tea, 3200 picul sugars, 912 bags rice, 15 cases cigars, and 1819 packages sundries. The Golden Sea, Moss Glen, Joshua Bates, Lady Belmore, and Marquis of Argyle were loading for Melbourne; the Noord Brabant and Jean Sands, for Dunedin. From Manila, we learn that the Greyhound sailed for Melbourne on April 8, with 3780 piculs sugar, 1236 piculs hemp, leaving the Ann Lucy and Skjold loading for Melbourne, and the Elfin for Sydney. Sugars active at £18 17s. 3d. for current to extra superior, free on board. Hemp scarce, and worth £32 8s. 7d. per ton. Coffee had declined to about £44 for clean Manila. A large sale of cigars took place on April 13, when No. 2 habanos and cortados realised from 10½ to 11¼ dollars per thousand. No recent arrivals of coals from Australia, and prices were nominal. Adelaide flour, ex Skjold, realised 10 dollars per bag.

Messrs. J. Peet and Co., writing from Batavia on April 29, note the sailing of the Wodonga and Nereus for Melbourne, with 855 tons sugar, 208 tons rice, 10 tons coffee, and 37 tons pepper. The Louise Shipper, Corredo, and Esmeralda were loading for a similar destination. Their market report is as follows:—

Coffee, Java: The Government sold by auction, on the 25th instant, 35,000 piculs ordinary preparation, say 10,000 piculs Preanger, and 25,000 piculs Passaroeang, which averaged respectively f 37·46 and f 32·50 per picul. The higher priced was taken exclusively for America. The new crop is beginning to find its way to town, and we hear of a transaction in new blue bean at Samarang, at f 36 per picul. Coffee, Padang: The next quarterly auction will take place at Padang at the end of June. The average realised for 30,400 piculs at the last sale, on the 30th March, was f 37·28 per picul. Sugar, clayed: The market being virtually cleared, quotations for immediate delivery are purely nominal. Fully three-fourths of the private sugars from the new crop having been disposed of already, business for delivery later on is also limited. We quote for entire crops f 15¾ to f 16, and for picked refining grades, Current steam, f 16 to 16¼ per picul, both on the basis of No. 14. 600,000 piculs, chiefly high numbers, to be offered by Government during the current month. Sugars for Australia: Contracts for white crystals, equal in colour to No. 18, have been entered into at about f 17½ per picul, bags included, and for rations at about f 12½, exclusive of bags—both descriptions deliverable in all June and July. Further parcels might be arranged for at these figures. Rice: The so-called Indramayoe crop of table rice, 30,000 piculs more or less, has been sold by tender at a secret rate generally believed to be f 237·50 or f 235 per koyang, bags included. This rice is intended for Europe. The Boedhi Radja is still in first hands, holders and buyers being unable to agree as to value. Supplies of new rice are now arriving, and prices have given way. We note white at f 155 to f 170, and No. 2 at f 140 to f 150, both per koyang of 27 piculs and without bags. Rattans: Borneo are worth f 10 to f 13, and Padang f 9 to f 10 per picul. Pepper, Black: The stock is light and little expected before August to September. Sales at f 26 to f 27 per picul. Ditto, White: None. Nutmegs continue to advance. f 90 per picul in the shell equal to f 150 to 155 per picul out of the shell is now readily paid for Banda kinds for American account. Mace is also in keen demand at of 225 per picul for No. 1 Moluccas. Cloves: A parcel of 25 piculs good Amboyna was taken at f 30; market momentarily bare. Pearl Sago: Latest Singapore quotation 3·07½ dollars per picul. Tin, Billiton: The 6000 piculs sold on the 7th instant averaged f 82 per picul. The Company advertise 7800 piculs to be sold on the 8th June. Freights: The demand for tonnage is very languid, as must be expected at this season. To Holland we quote the rate for sugar and rice at f 60 to f 62·50 per last, equal to about £2 15s per 20 cwt. net; tobacco at f 55 (£4 10s per 15 cwt. net); and arrack at f 90. There is little doing to either America, Australia, or China. Our shipping season opens in July-August, from which time up to the end of the year our requirements will be large and above the average. The prospects for seeking tonnage generally, arriving during the season, are in our opinion decidedly favourable. Handy craft will be wanted, and secure paying employment to the colonies, &c., in July. Exchange: The Bank rate on London for this mail is f 11·90 per £, 6 months. Private under first-class credits f 11·85 to f 11·90. Documentary f 11·80. On Holland, par to 1 per cent. premium, 6 months date. On Singapore, f 2·67 on demand. Bank. Sovereigns: Salable at f 12·60 to f 12·75 each. Flour: Speculators and second-hand dealers are still amply supplied and shipments cannot be recommended. Retail sales of Adelaide at f 22 to f 23 per bag. Coals: The demand has been met more or less by large arrivals of English. Of this description 1800 tons found buyers at f 22 cash from alongside at outports not accessible to vessels under other than the national flag; f 19 to f 20 is the most obtainable to-day for delivery at outports. The 450 tons New South Wales per Uranie were sold at f 15 per ton cash, delivered in these roads from alongside. Live Stock: The 23 Swan River horses ex Eliza Blanche, sold by auction on the 7th instant, averaged f 333 each.

The *European Mail* of April 21 supplies the following statistics of the wool trade of England:—

Wool.—The imports of sheep and lambs' wool into the United Kingdom in March amounted to 30,379,796 lbs., as compared with 59,359,619 lbs. in March, 1870, and 22,620,207 lbs. in March, 1869. In these totals, Australian wool figured for 22,729,913 lbs., 33,928,049 lbs., and 15,591,007 lbs. respectively. In the three months ending March 31 this year, the aggregate imports of sheep and lambs' wool into the United Kingdom were 74,138,014 lbs., as compared with 63,201,919 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1870, and 51,575,634 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1869. In these latter totals, Australian wool figured for 49,007,427 lbs., 40,779,593 lbs., and 34,510,516 lbs. respectively. The value of wool imported in March was £1,700,661, as compared with £2,364,837 in March, 1870, and £1,467,054 in March 1869; and in the three months ending March 31 this year £3,888,720, as compared with £3,782,858 in the corresponding period of 1870, and £2,969,632 in the corresponding period of 1869.

The *British Trade Journal* of April 1 says:—

The Board of Trade returns for February show an increase in the value of our exports of £443,397, the respective totals being £14,898,776 this year, as against £14,455,379 in 1870. The "unenumerated articles" are about doubled—a fact which is accounted for by the abnormal demand for provisions for France. There has been a falling off in some of our staple branches. Cotton yarn exhibits a decrease of 23 per cent.; cotton manufactures, 11 per cent.; iron, 20 per cent.; earthenware, 21 per cent., and hardware, 17 per cent. The imports show some considerable changes. There has been a decrease in wheat, Indian corn, and most other cereals, while the receipt of cotton has largely augmented, the supply from the United States being almost threefold that in February of last year. The quantities of duty-paid articles taken for home consumption have generally been larger. Coffee, cocoa, fruit, spirits, sugar, molasses, tea, tobacco, and wine show an increase. The bonded warehouse account gives the totals of the articles remaining on hand, and these are still, in nearly every case, largely in excess of the stocks held at the corresponding date in 1870, the only important decrease being in tobacco.

MURDER WILL OUT.—That "murder will out" (says the *Dispatch*) cannot fail to receive a fresh exemplification if the man arrested at Dubbo on Friday, the 2nd instant, by sub-inspector Norton, should turn out to be the veritable murderer of Michael Murray, who was murdered at the Wren's Nest, Swatchfield, Fish River Creek, on the 24th August, 1869. On Friday afternoon Cox was at Samuels's Telegraph Hotel, Dubbo, and while there an old man named Thorne came up to him, and said "Hallo, Bill, how are you?" Cox replied, "my name isn't Bill. You don't know me." Thorne, indignant at this denial, at once blurted out, "Why, didn't you murder Mick Murray at the Wren's Nest?" He then told Mr. Samuels to take the fellow in charge while he went for the police, and rushed in the direction of the sub-inspector's residence. No notice was taken of what he said, the persons around imagining he was either drunk or mad; but Cox, the alleged murderer, did take notice. He immediately, and without exciting any suspicion, went away, and was walking down Brisbane-street in the direction of the Talbragar, when Mr. Norton, with the informer, made his appearance on the scene, and quickly apprehended him. On Friday, Cox was brought up at the police-office. The evidence of Thorne was taken, and the prisoner was remanded to Bathurst. As far as externals are concerned, Cox is the person that was supposed to have murdered Murray. He answers to the description given in the *Gazette* at the time, even to the top of the forefinger being off. There is a reward of £150 for the apprehension of Murray's murderer.

THIODON'S EXHIBITION.—Thiodon's entertainments at the School of Arts are continued under most encouraging auspices. On Saturday afternoon, the audience nearly filled the hall, and included a considerable number of young persons. The automaton figures and other items comprised in the "Macrocosm of Wonders" afforded evident gratification to those present, their interest being well sustained throughout the entertainment. In the evening there was a crowded house at the School of Arts.

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THE LAND.

(*From the Sydney Mail, June 10.*)

THE SHOW AT MUDGEE is advertised for July, a little in advance of the Central Society's Show. Last year nothing was done. The weather was bad, and the Exhibition came in the way of the local display. But this year the prize schedule is out in good time, and a good deal of energy is to be infused into the affair, for the demand for good sheep as for good cattle is increasing. The speciality will be sheep, of course; and a good sheep show at Mudgee must be regarded as an event helpful to the colony. The district is somewhat isolated by reason of its indifferent roads; but the difficulty is modified to the visitor by the stretch of line already completed to Bowenfells. The society has never been in a very flourishing state, for the settlers have not been fortunate; but we believe it has been the means of doing much good, by keeping high standards before the eyes of those who farm and those who graze. Whether it has had much to do with creating the reputation of the district, we do not know, but we suspect it has, since the fame of the Baylys and Coxes would scarcely have become so widely spread, had it not been for the medium of the Mudgee Society. The annual meeting formed an occasion for the public to witness achievements of skill they would scarcely have become familiar with had they been confined to the estates of their authors. This year, the Central Society's medals will afford an additional stimulus to competition.

The Registrar-General of Victoria has published the AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF 1870-71. They are far from being encouraging. The general average of wheat is 10·10 bushels per acre; of oats, 14·98 bushels; of potatoes, 3·27 tons; of hay, 1·13 tons. Save in the case of potatoes, this average is far below the return of last year, and much inferior to the general average yield of the past ten years. The harvest must have been a very bad one. But, as a rule, the farmers of Victoria are working with more skill and enterprise than those of South Australia and New South Wales, judging from results; but there is still room for improvement, and an attempt is being made to bring about a change for the better by the establishment of a Department of Agriculture that shall preside over the agricultural affairs of the colony, disseminate information, and encourage enterprise. Although the Victorian farmers get much greater returns from the culture of wheat than the farmers of this colony or South Australia, it is noticeable that the area occupied by the wheat crop diminishes. The area of land under the plough continues to increase, although not in the same ratio as it did from 1854 to 1862; but green crops and forage crops, consisting of roots, cereal grasses, ryegrass, clover, and lucerne, are taking the place of wheat.

There are some facts to be found in the review of the WINE TRADE for 1870, published by the London *Economist*, which are not without their interest here. An increased consumption of wine is noticeable. The import of French wine has increased, as might be expected, a good deal having been sent to England to escape the appreciative palate of the German army. The statistics show a growing preference for red wines over white in both Spanish, Portuguese, and French wines. Claret is not more drunk, but better qualities are looked for. It is time this change took place, for this wine was attaining a bad reputation owing to the rubbish sold. The review says that if the sale is to be maintained at the present standard, which is 20 per cent. of the total wine consumption, it is necessary that sound full-bodied wines alone should be put in bottle, and that dealers should eschew everything below £5 per hogshead; at which figure a wholesome beverage may be obtained, and sold with a good profit even at 1s. a bottle. Hock and Moselle stand about where they did, but the Madeira trade is sensibly better. The review says:—"This wine cannot with confidence be shipped before the third year of its age; but we do not [illegible] before long, of seeing fair drinkable [illegible] the island quoted at £30 per pipe [illegible]don. There are plenty of enter[illegible] who know how to make and manage [illegible], and, if vended here worth the money, Madeira may be again generally seen on the tables of consumers." The vintages of Australia and America appear to have their effect on the home trade; for not only is the decrease in the imports traced to the fact that direct shipments from France, Spain, and Portugal to foreign markets are now more common than they were, "but in Australia, once our best outlet, and in America, the native production of wine has largely increased, and is consumed at moderate prices, in preference to the mixtures formerly prepared in our dock vats at home"—or the puffed "Hamboro Sherry," on which the review is very hard, being concocted, with other rubbish, at Hamburg.

Respecting the *Vintages*, the following will be read with interest:—

"The vintages have, on the whole, been such as to give the year 1870 a high rank in the annals of the century. In Spain, both white and red wines are of excellent quality. Portugal has been favourably treated, and the 1870's will, ten or fifteen years hence, be esteemed by lovers of really fine old bottled port, which so long as Englishmen are Englishmen will never fail to find admirers. In most departments of France the vintage has been good and abundant, despite the presence of invading armies. The claret of the year cannot yet be definitely pronounced upon as regards quality; but, if not absolutely fine, it may be classed as useful. Champagne gives excellent quality, but deficient quantity. The vintage in the south and south-west excelled in both respects, Germany is the one exception to the general bounty of nature—from the Rhine and Moselle, Austria and Hungary, nothing but bad reports have appeared. The grapes were parched by a blazing sun, and never developed the elements for the production of good wine."

A great revolution is about to be wrought in England; a revolution in WEIGHTS and MEASURES. Troy weight, avoirdupois weight, apothecaries' weight, wool weight, dry measure, liquid measure, apothecaries' measure, ale measure, wine measure, fruit measure, lineal measure, Gunter's chain measure, square measure, carpenters' and masons' measure, nautical measure, solid measure, angular measure, or degrees of the circle—all these, and other tables of weights and measures, according to local usage, together with the old pounds, shillings, and pence tables, are to give place to a new system, which may be tolerated, perhaps, if the old names are preserved, but will meet with much resistance if new ones are enforced. Imagine the despair, for instance, of people who have been for years selling butter by the yard and the pint, and grain by the load, coomb, quarter, and the like. One of the journals jocularly advises the Decimal Association to meditate a reformation of the present divisions of time. The sun should be prescribed a decimal scale, and obliged to accommodate his motions thereto. The year is divided into an uneven lot of days, and the moon actually gives us thirteen in place of ten months in the year. The days of the week, too, are not decimal, nor the hours in the day, which should be "ten to the dozen," decimally speaking. "Possibly," for so the paragraph runs, "our enthusiastic advocates of tens will interfere with the seven notes in the gamut in music, the six sides of a cube, the three planes of a prism, the four quarters of the compass, or the excessively complicated numerical proportions which obtain in chemistry."

At the commencement of 1870 the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS, it seems, had pictured pleasant things to themselves. Money was abundant—the Bank rate being 3 per cent. Food was cheap, wheat selling at 5s. 6d. per quarter lower than the average of the ten years, and no cloud appeared to portend bad times. The price of wool was moderate, the stock of combing wool in the country was a fair average. Wethers ranged from an average of 15½d. to 15¾d. per lb., and hoggets from 18½d. to 19d. These were the materials out of which the manufacturers wove comfort. But trade was sluggish from January to May, when a slight advance was obtained. This slight advantage was soon cancelled. The outbreak of war on the Continent in July "completely paralysed the foreign yarn trade, and checked the home trade, from the fear that England might be implicated." Prices rallied in August, owing to the expectation of the speedy termination of the war. Other channels opened for wool also. In September, the spinners having exhausted their supplies were obliged to lay in stock, and consequently a further advance was obtained. As winter approached, and with it the certainty of continued war, a heavy demand for clothing for both of the belligerents took place, and raised the value again. The demand improved to the end of the year. The price stood within ¼d. to ½d. per lb. in wethers of the price they stood at the beginning of the year. The average of wether wool in March last was quoted at 15½d. to 15¾d., and hogs at 17¼d. to 17¾d. By the latest advices these figures are slightly increased.

We commend to the notice of the woolgrowers the following extracts from the Commercial Review of 1870, published by the London *Economist*. In one place this report says:—"Less combing wool has been exported this year than usual, and the exports to France have been partly reshipped to this country (England). . . . . The great improvements in combing machinery has widened the range available for the worsted trade, as we can now comb sorts that it would not formerly pay to work. Whilst the comparatively higher price of long combing wool offers a premium for its preferential cultivation over clothing wool, wherever practicable." Again, "A much larger proportion of the *stuff trade* to the United States also now falls to our share, and swells the demand. The attention paid to the combing of Botany wools since the markets of France have been closed, is likely to leave us in possession of a large portion of the trade, even when French industry resumes its natural condition." Again, "We may hope that, although two of our best European customers must be found at the close of this fearful war greatly impoverished by it, especially France, still the excitement to industry, and the general reduction of stocks of goods and yarns in those countries, will leave a void to fill up that will give animation to our trade, and that we may experience in the year we are entering upon a rebound from the severe depression that has weighed down our markets for the last two years." Further, "Introduced about two years ago, the manufacture of goods from *Botany yarn* has advanced with rapid strides, and since the commencement of the Continental war, and the consequent stoppage of looms in France, has attained large proportions. *As the field of supply of raw material for these yarns is large, there is a great stability in their price, and we may look forward to an important and increasing trade in goods made from them.*"

It is evident from some of these extracts that the distinction between combing and clothing wool, about which the woolgrowers annually differ, is in a fair way of disappearing, since the English machinery is being converted so that it may comb clothing wool, for the purpose of performing a service to the trade which has hitherto been done by the French manufacturers. There will still remain the difficulty of judging long or short wools in one class, however.

INDIA.

(*From the Times of India, May 6.*)

ASSASSINATION on the northern frontier continues. Two sepoys have been stabbed at Kohat, and two more at Bunnoo. In each case the assassin had a short shrift and a long rope. A contemporary says, with regard to these repeated cases:—"If the object of punishment of the murderer includes prevention and example, the punishment ought to be of a nature to carry a deep impression on those to warn whom the murderer is put to death. To effect this we would advocate the revival of an old plan of (we believe) Sir Herbert Edwardes, and which was found to answer so admirably. We allude to the practice of hanging the assassin in pigskin and then burning his body. The fanatics who commit these crimes are totally indifferent to life, and in their eyes death by hanging is no punishment—on the contrary, it is a means to their end, and by making them martyrs, the gates of Paradise are thrown open to them. But hang them in pigskin, and cause the bodies to be burnt afterwards, and the 'martyrs' become defiled wretches; and consequently, no heaven for them. Thus the only object for which they commit assassinations is done away with, and a would-be assassin would think twice before he committed an act which would send his soul to *jehannum*."

The Mahomedans of Delhi have formed a society for reforming the customs and ceremonies of the Shia sect. One of its principal objects is the re-marriage of widows, and a teacher in the Delhi Normal School is said to intend to set the example in his own family. The *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"The necessity of such a movement shows how great an influence Hinduism has had upon a religion of which the founder owed his first rise in life to his marriage with a widow."

The threatened rupture in Burmah, owing to the restrictions placed on trade by the King, has blown over, and his Majesty has declared his intention of abiding in future by the principles of free trade.

CHINA.

(*From the Overland China Mail, April 28.*)

THE correspondent of the *Courier* writes:—"At the date of my last note the Peking Cabinet were said to be busily occupied in the consideration of certain propositions relative to the operations of missionaries, &c., which, if adopted, might prevent all Yangchow riots and Tientsin massacres for the future. The result of these deliberations has been the presentation, it is said, of two memoranda, viz., to the French (Romish) and to the other ministers severally. Of the despatch of the Tsungli yamen relating to Romish missions, I only know that it forbids orphanages and foundling hospitals, demands the deportation of the Sœurs de Charité, and the cessation of the special official powers assumed by the priests; but doubtless its character as a whole may be fairly judged by the companion document which deals with the work of Protestant organizations. I must premise by cautioning you that I do not pretend to give you a full and accurate, much less orderly or verbatim statements. My authority is unquestionable, but I have neither seen a copy of the despatch, nor do we know the exact form it assumed. I hear, however, that it has been replied to already by the U. S. Minister, Mr. Low, and presumably by others. It is also reported that the whole was forwarded by the various legations to their respective Governments three weeks ago. It seems, however, to have only just become generally known. These are the points:—That in future no communities shall be mulcted for injuries to missions, only the villains who strike the blow shall be punished. That there shall be no compensation for confiscated property, or for destroyed buildings, lost furniture, &c. That all foreign ladies shall be sent home, such teachers being injurious to the peace and retirement of Chinese female society; and no native women shall be allowed to attend meetings for worship. That missionaries in the interior, or elsewhere, shall have no ex-territorial privileges, but when summoned to the yamens, or having occasion to seek official aid, shall present themselves as a native would have to do (prostrate, &c.), and shall in all respects conform to native custom. That if a missionary take up the cause of a Christian convert who is proceeded against at law, the Christian shall be at once punished as guilty on account of such interference. That all mission establishments shall be under supervision by officers appointed for the purpose, and that no foundling hospitals or girls' schools shall be allowed. That no heathen children shall attend mission schools. That a public registration office shall be established, in which all baptisms shall be noted, and the history, residence, and condition of the applicants recorded. And that no missionary shall receive more than forty-five converts! That Confucius shall not be reviled, nor the feelings of Confucianists insulted."

Another correspondent writes, from Pekin, a version of the famous missionary despatch, differing greatly from that sent us in the first instance. Instead of a series of categorical stipulations, a calm and reasonable argument is now spoken of. "The existence of dislike towards the Catholic priests is affirmed; and the necessity is urged for some arrangement which shall obviate the danger of collision that now always exists. Chief among the changes which the Tsung-li Yamên advocate is that missionaries should not establish themselves anywhere in overt opposition to the wish of the people; and that they should refrain from meddling in official matters where converts are concerned. It is insisted that the present state of feeling is dangerous, and that the necessity for dealing with it is urgent."

A Tientsin correspondent writes that no sooner was the Peiho frozen than every workman was withdrawn from the Protestant chapels which the Chinese had undertaken to rebuild; and, despite all remonstrance, nearly two months elapsed before work was resumed. At length the buildings have been completed, after a fashion, and formally handed over, but in such a condition that heavy expenses will be incurred in finishing them. Not a *cash* has yet been paid for furniture, the family of the Chinese watchman who was murdered, or the losses of the ruined converts. There has been no end of correspondence on the questions involved, but very little else. The families of the rioters who were executed were compensated liberally at once. The family of the keeper of one of the chapels who was murdered (by mistake, too!) has not received a *cash*.

On making further inquiries about the reported disturbance near Hoochow, we find that it took place at "Kein-Ping-Hsin," an agricultural district about 300 *li* from Hoochow and 150 from Leeyang. It appears that, during the late rebellion, this district suffered perhaps more than any other—most of the inhabitants having then been killed or died from starvation. Peace being made, and Tseng-kwo-fan not wanting to retain his large army, which was composed of nearly all Honan men, he gave instructions that about 5000 of the troops should be disbanded; and, as compensation for services rendered, small plots of land were given them in this and adjoining districts. The few inhabitants who had survived the rebellion and had returned to their homes, murmured at this, as the ex-soldiers wanted to take the largest and best portions of land for their use—hence the origin of the supposed insurrection. Some ten or twelve of the leaders of this disturbance have been killed, and a few troops from Soochow and Hangchow dispatched to keep order. Things are now quiet, and no further trouble is expected from this quarter.

JAPAN.

(*From the Japan Mail, April 15.*)

POLITICALLY, affairs are quiet in Japan, though a good deal of uneasiness is apparent as to a probable outbreak. Extra sentries have been placed all round the Mikado's palace. It is, perhaps, unlikely that any attempt will be made to dethrone the Mikado, the hostility being rather directed against his officers and ministers of State, who have, since their establishment, been carrying on a wholesale system of tyranny and squeezing, and made themselves highly distasteful and unpopular. In the event of a row, these men will unquestionably be expelled, the opposing force being of considerable significance. Really, to tell the truth, the Mikado and his Government are but nominal heads, the Daimios, as of old, having the chief say in all matters, and though these, for the most part, are devoting attention to commerce and disbanding their hosts of retainers, they still possess an amount of power and right which at all times can be of serious obstruction to any designs the Mikado's advisers may prompt, which they may think tends to injure them. It is understood that the men apprehended as implicated in the attack on Messrs. Dallas and King cannot suffer death, because the prince to whose clan they belong will not sanction the sentence.

The announcement that the Mikado has visited the gardens at Mokujima with only a few attendants is one which must cause a certain amount of pleasure to every one who looks forward to the progress of Japan and the strengthening of the Government. The fact that there were but few attendants is an indication that the Mikado places entire confidence in his people, and the surest way to win esteem and respect is by trusting to the rude sense of honour which is possessed by even the lowest among the uncivilised nations. If only the Mikado can succeed in centralising the Government, and in forming some administrative body of responsible ministers, he will be in a fair way to ensure the cessation of much of that disaffection which has recently been apparent.

It is with no ordinary regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Lemuel Lyon, late United States Consul at this port. He died on the 6th instant, of softening of the brain.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have received the report of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited), for last half year of 1870. From it we extract the following:—

"An ad-interim dividend of 4s. per share was paid to the shareholders in July last, and the board now recommend that a further dividend of 4s. per share, together with a bonus of 6s. per share, free of income tax, be paid to the shareholders, which will make a distribution of 17½ per cent. for the year, and leave £34,919 18s. 4d. to be added to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £78,811 8s. 7d.

"The continued satisfactory progress of the company is shown by comparing the present amount of loans, investments, and cash at bankers, with what it was at the same time in previous years:—

31st December, 1866	£168,777	1	8
Ditto, 1867	278,917	2	0
Ditto, 1868	363,951	3	5
Ditto, 1869	396,703	1	8
Ditto, 1870	455,941	14	9

"The premiums taken during the year 1870 amount to £293,699 10s. 9d. The claims settled to £99,053 4s. 3d., or 34 per cent. The net balance on premiums carried forward, after deducting expenses, is £174,513 2s. 8d.

"The net amount insured upon goods and freight in 1870 was £24,607,000, of which £5,072,000 remained at risk upon the 31st December; the net premium on risks run off being £204,709. The net amount insured on ships is £1,186,234, of which £537,037 was at risk at the end of the year. The premiums expired on ships were £11,991 0s. 8d."

Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome have appointed Mr. Frank B. Treatt (a gentleman who was formerly at Lloyd's) to act as manager of the Sydney agency, and the Company intend entering more actively into competition for business in this colony.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TWENTIETH Annual Report of the Court of Directors to the shareholders:—

The directors have the pleasure of presenting the annual report of their proceedings to the proprietors, and of congratulating them of the continued prosperity of the corporation.

The accounts now laid before the meeting comprise the transactions of the corporation for the year 1870. These accounts have been audited as usual, and show a net profit, including £7962 5s 1d brought forward, of £190,096 0s 9d.

An interim dividend of £90,000 was paid in November last, and it is now proposed to pay for the half-year ended 31st December, 1870, a like dividend of £90,000, being 12 per cent. for the year.

The dividend will be paid, free of income-tax, on the 1st proximo, and a distribution having been made as above, there will remain £10,096 0s 9d to be carried to the credit of the next account.

The directors have the painful duty to report the death of their late colleague, Mr. James Walker, an event which they are satisfied the shareholders will join with them in deploring.

The directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Walkinshaw and Mr. Blyth, and these gentlemen, being eligible, and offering themselves for re-election, are with pleasure recommended by the Court to the meeting.

The meeting will also have to appoint two gentlemen as auditors for the year 1871.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE-SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

To Promissory notes in circulation, not bearing interest		£479,431 16 6
Bills of exchange in circulation not bearing interest		5,689,961 16 2
Balances due to other banks		111,555 15 2
Cash deposited not bearing interest		5,268,453 3 7
Cash deposited bearing interest		6,356,078 10 10
Total due to the public		£17,905,481 2 3
To Capital paid up	£1,500,000 0 0	
Reserved surplus fund	444,000 0 0	
Insurance fund	50,000 0 0	
Dividends remaining unpaid	1,943 15 0	
Balance of profit and loss after defraying all current charges	100,096 0 9	
Due to shareholders		2,096,039 15 9
		£20,001,520 18 0

ASSETS.

By Coin and bullion	£4,101,044 2 2
Balances due from other banks	711,864 8 2
Promissory notes or bills on other banks	9,268 0 6
	4,822,176 10 10
Government securities	1,596,286 13 10
Landed or other property of the Corporation	248,579 15 2
Debts secured by landed or other property	90,561 19 6
Notes and bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of debts abandoned as bad	13,243,915 18 8
	£20,001,520 18 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amount paid as interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1870	£90,000 0 0
Balance	100,096 0 9
	£190,096 0 9

CR.

By Balance undivided at 31st December, 1869	£7,962 5 1
Amount of net profit for the year ending 31st December, 1870, after defraying current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts	182,133 15 8
	£190,096 0 9

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Would you allow me a small space in your valuable journal, on the following subject, viz., "Treatment of Criminals." I would suggest the following plan, viz.:—To cease to board and lodge thieves at the cost of the people they have robbed, and to teach them by practical experience that it is cheaper, in actual money value, to work than to steal. As far as I have opportunity to judge, the most valuable reformatory education is missed, viz., teaching a man that it is dearer to steal than to work (the only lesson which most thieves are capable of receiving).

If a thief or a forger's sentence were that he had to work his way out of prison by repaying the amount, or more than the amount he had stolen, and repaying the Government besides for his sustenance, out of his earnings, instead of being provided for and lodged in prison, he might then perhaps learn this lesson, instead of the one now actually taught him—that it is dearer to work than to steal.

I remain, &c.,
SYDNEY WOOLLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As the preservation of meat, as well as the manufacture of extracts under Baron Liebig's process, form an important item in Australian industry, I would suggest that an extract made of beef and mutton should be exported to this country. I lately had a conversation with a medical man of high standing in London, who was of opinion that a mixture of beef and mutton in the form of beef tea was far superior as diet for invalids than beef only.

If this combination would have the effect of lessening the price of the extract it would be a great boon to the poor, and would add largely to the consumption of this valuable Australian produce.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. DRAKE.
6, Adelaide-place, London Bridge, London, 27th March, 1871.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at lowest current rates. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London. Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1808. Amalgamated with "THE AMICABLE SOCIETY." ESTABLISHED 1706.

Capital over TWO MILLIONS, securely and profitably invested.
Amount paid to the representatives of 9000 deceased members £7,690,000
Amount of Assurances accepted and Bonuses declared thereon £13,650,000
exclusive of the Policies effected by "The Amicable Society."

SYDNEY BRANCH AGENCY, 181, Castlereagh-street.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
Edward S. P. Bedford, Esq., F.R.C.S. England.
Charles Nathan, Esq., F.R.C.S. England.
Prospectuses and all information on application at the office, 181, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. (Fire and Marine.)
Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—275, George-street.
Business effected in Fire and Marine Insurance at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INVESTED FUNDS, £3,859,392. LIFE RESERVE, £2,296,000. ANNUAL INCOME, £1,550,000.
The Local Directors receive applications for
FIRE INSURANCE on buildings and their contents, in TOWN and COUNTRY, including WOOLSHEDS
LIFE INSURANCE on the bonus and non-bonus systems, including the half-premium plan peculiar to this office
ENDOWMENTS of children on the returnable and non-returnable scales
ANNUITIES, present and reversionary.
The enormous resources of this company enable it to offer, with the highest degree of security, as liberal terms to intending assurers as any other office.
£300,000 of the Company's funds are invested in New South Wales and Victoria.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Res. Secretary, 50, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
N.B.—Dwelling-houses and their contents are now insured on particularly favourable terms.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
ditto ditto, ditto [illegible]
By order of the Directors, C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, Office—3, Spring-street, Sydney.
Investors in the Society's Shares (£10 each) will receive fair rate of interest (on good security), at 30th September in each year.
BORROWERS can obtain advances to purchase or erect buildings, or clear off mortgages thereon, on easy terms.
Apply to W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND SADDLERS.
Collars, best colonial patent carriage, assorted sizes
Ditto, ditto ditto ditto buggy, ditto ditto
Ditto, ditto ditto brown ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto, ditto ditto patent cab, ditto ditto
Ditto, ditto ditto brown stage, ditto ditto
Ditto, ditto ditto brown spring cart, ditto ditto
Ditto, ditto ditto, cart, various sorts, ditto ditto.
To be had in any quantities, and VERY CHEAP, at ALDERSON and SONS'.

KEROSENE OIL.—Western Standard Wine, 18s per case 8 gallons. BENNETT, BROTHERS, 480, George-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Windsor Castle, Christiana Thompson, Glenlora:—
Boiled and raw oil and turps, copal and oak varnish
Blundell's white lead, and paints in colours
Ring hobble chains, galv. clout nails
Paint brushes, whitewash and bannister brushes
Fireirons, tinmen's solder, bottling wire
Galv. staples; tinplates, IC, IX, IXX
Tinmen's wire and fencing wire, black and galvanized
Anchors; black and galvanized coil chain, ¼ to 1-inch
Rim and chest locks, padlocks, drawback locks
Files, Wing's and Stubs's; coopers' drivers
Galvanized rollocks and boat-hooks; bunting, various colours
Copper nails, ¾ to 3-inch; brass foundry
Smooth, jack, and trying planes; steelyards
Muntz's metal 12 to 24 oz.; Stockholm tar
"Hilton's" cement and plaster of Paris
Horse and plough traces, hames, horse bells
Hollowware, assorted casks; fryingpans, oval and round
Galv. plain iron, sheet and boiler plates
Axle blocks, carron boxes; bolts and nuts, ⅜, ½, and ⅝ inch.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO LEAF.—The undersigned are Purchasers, at current rates, of any quantity of first-class Tobacco.
J. JACOBS and CO., Bank-street, Sydney; and OWEN, DUDGEON, and ARNELL, Phœnix Factory, Melbourne.

ON SALE by the undersigned.
Porter's and Makepiece's men's, boys', and side saddletrees
Collar, check and serge, 40 and 44 inch
Straining web and wool girth web
Japanned gear buckles, 1-inch, 1¼-inch, 1½-inch, 1¾-inch, 2-inch, 2½-inch, and 3-inch
Japanned work of all kinds
Coat strap, stirrup leather, girth and bridle buckles
Loose ring, snaffle, and pelham bits
1½-inch ring hobble chains
Dandy and horse brushes, whips, spurs
And all kinds of saddlers' ironmongery, &c.
JAMES VICKERY, 10, Barrack-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned.
Best French patent calfskins
Best coloured roans
Best calf kid skins
Best japanned roans
Best enamelled horse hides
Best coloured skivers
Terry elastic webbing
Silk ditto ditto
French cashmere (by the piece)
Wellington and clarence fronts, grafts
Shoe pegs, rivets, grindery, leather, &c., &c.
Howe's sewing-machines.
JAMES VICKERY, 10, Barrack-street, Sydney.

TO MERCHANTS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, SQUATTERS, &c.
JAMES VICKERY has on hand a large stock of all kinds of
MEN'S COLONIAL-MADE napoleons, wellingtons, elastic sides, bluchers, cossacks, watertights, &c.
WOMEN'S COLONIAL leather elastic sides and lace boots, kid, lasting, cashmere, and merino, made large sizes, or any size, to suit the bush
MAIDS', GIRLS', and CHILDREN'S COLONIAL leather elastic sides and lace kid and lasting boots
BABIES' 2-5 colonial morocco, plain and fancy, patent and leather, elastic sides and lace boots
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S English boots of all kinds, fancy and plain, kid, lasting, merino, cashmere, cloth, and memel
BEST BRAND OF GOLOSHES, plain and felt goloshes
RUBBER THIGH BOOTS for diggers
Men's English wellingtons and grain napoleons.

JAMES VICKERY has for SALE a large stock of his own manufacture, of the following:—
STRONG and WELL-SHAPED BUSH SADDLES, unsurpassed for quality and price
STRONG BRIDLES, stirrup leathers, leather and wool girths, martingales, hobbles, cruppers, coat straps, belts, and strapping of all kinds
SHAFT, Body, Leading, and Plough harness
SPRING-CART harness and pack saddles
SIDE-SADDLES of superior quality.
Also, MILL BELTING, all sizes, double and single, admitted to be the best in town.
Terms liberal. Discount for cash, 2½ per cent.
Note the address—
JAMES VICKERY, Importer and Manufacturer, 10, Barrack-street, Sydney.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO. have for SALE
Anchors, chains, iron and wooden blocks
Ships' pumps, deck pumps
Steering wheels, binnacles, compasses, ships' closets
Bright varnish, rosin, oakum, pitch, felt
Muntz metal and copper sheet bolts and nails
Wire rope, Europe and Manila rope, cotton waste
White and red lead, colours of all kinds, paint, oil, and turps
Castor, olive, China, sperm, black, and neatsfoot oils.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL.—Muntz yellow metal rods, ½ inch up to 1¼ in.
Chain cables, and anchors, sheathing felt
Soda crystals, soda ash, glass jar salt, Bath bricks
Young's paraffin candles, carriage candles, whiting
New ling, preserved salmon, white and red herrings
Moir's salmon, pickles, oils, marmalade, jams
Moir's Duke of Edinburgh sauce, preserved fish
Tobacco pipes, Liverpool soap, paper bags
Taylor Brothers' cocoa, chocolate, and arrowroot
Wotherspoon's confectionery, in 12-lb. and 7-lb. tins
Whisky—Scotch and Irish, in bulk and bottle
Ditto—Old Glenlivet, in bulk, and Dawson's in bottle
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks; Bernard's old tom
Borthwick's bottled Dublin stout.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—10, 11, 12 and 14 h.p. Ransome's, Grey's, and others
Stationary vertical engines, 5 and 6 h.p.
Steam hoisting engines and winches, 5 and 6 h.p.
Turning lathes, 7½, 9½, and 13 inch centres—from 12 to 20 feet beds, punching machines, drilling machines
Steam hammers, shaping and planing machines
V. I. R. sheets and belting, Brighton lamps
Lithographic press and fittings, horse rakes
Centrifugal pumps, sheepwashing machines.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

BAR AND ROD IRON—Round, square, and flat, all sizes
Hoop iron, angle iron, pig and hematite iron
Boiler and Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes and rivets
Water socket pipes, 2 to 6 inch diameter.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FENCING WIRE—Best annealed drawn, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12
White lead, white zinc and black paint, woolbagging, canvas
Window glass, castor oil, bolt rope, seaming twine.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, have in stock and receive regular supplies of
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter, half, and whole sacks
HART'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUNN'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUFFIELD'S Household
DUNN'S Fine
DUFFIELD'S Seconds
DUNN'S Household
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
KIMBER'S Superfine.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
The Undersigned has for SALE:—
Duffield's superfine flour, in 200-lb. 100-lb., and 50-lb. bags
Ditto silk-dressed ditto
Ditto prime household, for station supplies
Dawson's and Magarey's superfine. Also,
A prime parcel Adelaide wheat.
JOHN A. TURNER, Bell's chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing.
DUFFIELD'S
HART'S
MAGAREY'S.
On SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney. Superfine silk-dressed Flour, best Seconds, Corn Flour, &c. Best quality; lowest prices.

NEW PATNA RICE, ex James Service, from Calcutta. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

ADELAIDE Superfine FLOUR on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

POTATOES.—Superior sample Warrnambool Potatoes on SALE. WM. WRIGHT, Wright's Wharf.

POTATOES.—Superior samples of Warrnambool and Tasmanian, now landing. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

HAY.—Superior samples of Victorian pressed Hay on SALE. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

OATS, Seed and Feed, best and cheapest in Sydney; Bone-dust. SAMUEL PRIESTLY, 139, Sussex-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

SYDNEY VARNISH COMPANY.—Best Varnishes, from 10s per gallon. 65, Market-street, Sydney.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the Premises and the Balance of Stock of Messrs. M'Ilwraith and Co., Slates, Galv. Iron and Galv. Tubing and Fitting, &c., has reduced the prices below current rates. G. E. CRANE.

GALV. IRON.—Gospel Oak, Morewood's, and Smith's to land. G. F. CRANE, 23, 25, and 27, N. Pitt-st.

KAURI TIMBER } Square logs and flitches, spars, yards, mast-pieces—assorted dimensions, 20 to 75 feet.
Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

900,000 FEET Baltic and Maryborough FLOORING, Baltic deals, cedar, colonial hardwood, shingles, doors, sashes. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf and Barker's Wharf.

BLUNDEL SPENCE'S White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Dryers, &c. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

ENGLISH and American TURPS, Red Lead, and Brunswick Black, in bottles. W. CARY.

ENGLISH Fire Bricks, Oven Tiles and Lumps; all kinds of Pottery goods. W. CARY.

CEDAR, assorted to 3 feet, seasoned; also Turned Work. STEWART'S Cedar Yard, Pitt-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

6 FIRST-CLASS Buggy and Saddle HORSES, cheap. Bay, 16 hands, thorough quiet phaeton horse, £12. Horse, new Spring-cart, and Harness, £16. Small Pony, £6. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

LIGHT American-built Waggon, top brake and Double Harness, £20; English-built Dogcart, £15; new Waggon, carry a ton, £25; Waggonette, with top, £30; Tray Buggy, £25; 3 side saddles, cheap. S. KNIGHT.

EXTENSION TOP BUGGY, nearly new, quiet horse, and harness, first-class turn-out, £60. S. KNIGHT.

FOR SALE, dark Bay HORSE, good in Buggy or Saddle. Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—BROWN and JONES have for private SALE, several thorough and well-bred Saddle and Harness HORSES; also new and second-hand Vehicles. Horses and Vehicles for HIRE. Livery on reasonable terms, 246, Pitt-street (late Martyn's Horse Bazaar).

FOR SALE, handsome Hooded Phaeton, Pole, and Shafts; detached rumble. 248, Castlereagh-street.

PHAETON for SALE, a very light and elegant family carriage, for 6 persons, with hood, built by Holman and Co., Long Acre, in first-class order; price, £35. GIBSON'S Carriage Bazaar, 282, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME Hooded BUGGY for SALE, carries 6 persons; price, £38. 4-wheel Sociable, in good order, £25. 2-wheel Sociable, £12. New Spring-cart, £11. Newport Pagnel-cart, £15. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

GOOD second-hand set double buggy HARNESS for SALE, cheap. (£5.) GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR quiet carriage HORSES, £30; 6 years old, 16 hands high. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

LIGHT second-hand BUGGY and Harness, £15; pair light gig wheels, 20s. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

CAPITAL Pony, light Basket Phaeton, and Harness, all new, £42. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

SET Patent Safety Harness, English make, £9; also superior double carriage harness, £12. GIBSON.

HANDSOME 4-seated Cut-under Buggy, £25; set harness, 50s. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

3 LIGHT American Waggons, and Harness, and tops, with and without poles very cheap. GIBSON.

HEAVY Cart Horse, 5 years old; trial in sand or the stone quarries, £14. Warranted. GIBSON.

WANTED, light second-hand WAGONETTE with canopy. J. A. Lyttle, coachbuilder, Elizabeth-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Rockaway.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well-built American rockaway, in first-rate order, and can be used open or closed.

Boy's Pony.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Wagner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome brown pony, thoroughly quiet, and accustomed to carry children.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Bond, of Maitland, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of fresh young horses, in fine condition. They are said to be well suited for the requirements of town.

☞ The attention of Dray Proprietors, Brewers, or parties going to the diggings is directed to the undermentioned.

BROWN and JONES have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 12 o'clock,
4 very superior fine upstanding heavy draught horses, to be sold with trial
1 excellent dray
1 new and well-built spring-cart
2 sets dray harness
1 ditto leading ditto.
Also,
Several superior saddle horses.

Heavy Draught Horses.

BROWN and JONES have received instructions from Mr. Daniels to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 12 o'clock,
2 powerful heavy draught horses; any trial given, and can be highly recommended.
And
1 bay mare, well-bred, thoroughly quiet in saddle and side-saddle.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.
At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from E. Carter, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at the above Yards, at 9.30 o'clock,
60 head very prime paddock-fed cattle, arrived per train from Sutton Forest.

Fat Ewes. Fat Ewes.
At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. H. Suttor, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY next, 15th instant, at 9.30 o'clock,
1300 very prime fat ewes (the second draft), to arrive per train from Wallerawang.

HORSES AND CARTS,
in the Insolvent Estate of Hanley, Brothers, will be sold at George-street Haymarket, by
R. F. STUBBS and CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, sharp.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. S. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at his Yards, at Homebush, at half-past 9 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle in lots—paddock fed.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from M. M'Mahon, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at his Yards, at Homebush, at half-past 9 o'clock,
750 prime fat ewes
350 ditto ditto wethers.
In lots, per train from Wallerawang.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Morrice, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
133 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, paddock fed.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Badgery, Brothers, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 12th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cows, in lots, paddock-fed.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. B. Rundle, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
1500 prime wethers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. B. Richards to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock,
Fifty head of fat cattle.
Terms at sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by George Loder, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, 15th June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
150 head prime fat cattle.

Butchers. Butchers.
Annandale.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, Annandale, on WEDNESDAY next, June 14, at 3 o'clock,
Eighty (80) head prime paddock-fed fat cattle, from Mount Broughton, Sutton Forest, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers.
Annandale.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from J. J. O. Atkinson, Esq., Berrima, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, June 14, at their Sale Yards, Annandale, at 3 o'clock,
Fifty (50) head prime paddock-fed fat cattle, in lots.

WOOL! WOOL!

BREWSTER and TREBECK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Bales wool, and
Sheepskins.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Monday, 12th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
262 bales wool
10,000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WOOL SALE.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chammber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Monday, 12th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bale wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 2.15 p.m.,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, THIS DAY, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE.

MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Park and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11,
Chests drawers, hair couch, chiffonieres, sofas, chairs
Tables, glasses, safes, bedsteads and bedding
Washstands and ware, glassware, crockery, cutlery, pictures, books
Stoves, kitchen requisites, and sundries
Also, Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.
To Parties Furnishing, Country Storekeepers, and others.
A Large Assortment of all kinds of
FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, PIANOS, &c.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, as above.
N.B.—Goods for these sales received daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Cash advanced.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456496

THOMAS and GRISDALE will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Samuel Cantor, 197, Castlereagh-street, as advertised in the S. M. HERALD 3rd and 7th; jewellery at 2 o'clock.

Unredeemed Pledges.

THOMAS and GRISDALE will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, 16th instant,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Enoch Cohen, 374, Kent-street, near Market-street,
September—12th, gold brooch and earrings; 28th, 5 tin worker's machines, viz., 1 O. G., 3 birs, and 1 set long rollers.
October—1st, cloak; 21st, pair trousers; 27th, feather bed; 29th, sac coat.
November—5th, shawl; 7th, violin and bow, silk sash, silver open-faced watch 2177; 9th, sundry furniture as per list; 12th, 3 yards black cloth; 17th, 8 yards merino; 22nd, 2 sheets and 8 pieces; 25th, 2 coats, 2 towels, shirt, and brush; 29th, frock coat.
December—1st, silver hunting geneva watch and albert 35651; 3rd, pair boots; 7th, 6 pieces sundries; 8th, mason's apron, collar, and jewel; 20th, 2 pairs blankets; 24th, crimean shirt and handkerchief, clock; 28th, 2 shirts; 29th, gold hunting geneva watch 34885; 30th, 150 pairs children's socks.
1871.
January—2nd, pair gold earrings, 3 girls' dresses; 6th, quilt and towel; 13th, silk jacket, pair trousers; 14th, dress, silver hunting geneva watch 47845; 16th, tweed cloak, sac coat; 17th, plaid shawl; 24th, plaid dress; 27th, silver verge watch 9697, and gold albert; 31st, black silk dress, box and contents.
February—1st, trousers and vest; 2nd, plaid shawl; 8th, lady's chain; 9th, dress and jacket; 10th, silk mantle; 11th, open-faced silver lever watch 9691; 17th, 3 shirts; 18th, blanket, vest, and coat; 20th, silver medal; 27th, 2 blankets, quilts, and 3 chemises, 28th, silver hunting geneva watch 6924, silver open-faced geneva watch 36030.
Also a large quantity of pledges 5s, and under.

MONDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock.
At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

Established a quarter of a century.

Under a Bill of Sale.
First-class Cut-under Buggy, nearly new, cost £47 10s, and
A Quantity of Household Furniture, Pictures, Ornaments, Glass, Crockery, Holloware, Ironmongery, and Sundries.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 14th June, at 11 o'clock.

To Builders, Contractors, and others.

On the Premises rear of Derwent-street, Glebe.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, at 11 o'clock, on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Thursby and Moss, Derwent-street, Glebe,
A first-class mortice machine, cost £34, by Powis and James, London; circular saw-bench complete, double-action crab winch and chain complete, cramps and dogs, grindstone, benches, slates, lumber, press, tools, iron pump, &c.
Horse, spring-cart, harness, &c.
Also,
Interest in and to the unexpired term of lease of 99 years of 3 allotments of land, part of the Bishopthorpe Estate, having 120 feet frontage by 120 feet depth; improvements, consisting of a large workshop, and the allotments securely and substantially fenced.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Preliminary Notice.
In the Insolvent Estate of Emily Pearson.

FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 o'clock.

To Hairdressers, Perfumers, and others.

Goodwill of Bath and Hairdressing Establishment.

Rotary Hair-brushing Machine, complete: Shampooing Apparatus, Tables and Mirrors, Sofas, Benches, Chairs, and Foot-rests, Pier Glasses, Oilcloth, Weighing-machine, Partitions, Nests of Drawers, Glass Cases, Oil Paintings, large Kitchen Range, Scales and Weights, and Stock-in-trade of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Combs, Razors, Wigs, Hair, &c., Cottage Piano, and Sundry Furniture, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, on the premises, 58, Market-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 12th Instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes of the favourite make of Nathan Joseph, Just landed ex Warwick.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 12th instant, in his Rooms, 239, George-street North, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice, just landed ex Warwick, of new and seasonable goods in
Men's
Women's
Girls', and
Children's boots and shoes.
Also,
Men's colonial bluchers
Elastic webbing, &c., &c.
Without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, June 14th, 1871.

On the Premises, Flaney-terrace, Brisbane-street, two doors from the South Head Road.

The Property of Mr. Shaw, adjoining the residence of B. James, Esq.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, comprising the Furniture of a 10-ROOM HOUSE.

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Furniture
Harmonium, Pianoforte
Sewing-Machine, by Grover and Baker, &c.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Mr. Shaw, to sell at the above premises, Brisbane-street, on WEDNESDAY next, June 14th, 1871, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Mahogany dining-room furniture
Loo table, whatnots, pier glass
Dining table, harmonium, sideboard
Couch, chairs, pianoforte, chiffonieres
Sewing-machine, double tack-stitch, by Grover and Baker
Iron bedstead (Winfield's), bedding
Chests of drawers, washstands, toilet glasses
Engravings, pictures, ornaments
Kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1871.

345 Cases American Chairs, Winchester Company. Now landing ex Tuk Sing.
Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 127, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, on FRIDAY, June 16th, 1871, at 11 o'clock precisely,
345 cases Winchester Company's American chairs, comprising—
BALTIMORE, WINCHESTER, SPINDLE, and QUINCEY WOOD CHAIRS
Ladies' dining brace arm, and Everett oak
Washington cane, children's high dining
Filimore—light and white, light and Astor shape Grecian
Nurse oak rocking-chairs, cane ditto, oak dining and office chairs
Children's low chairs, black painted rocking chairs, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY 12th June.

To Jewellers, Fancy Dealers, Opticians, Toy Warehouses, &c., and others.

The Entire Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Jenkins, Optician and Fancy Dealer, 568, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 568, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, THIS DAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above stock-in-trade, comprising—
Real and fancy jewellery
Gold spectacles and eye glasses
Steel ditto ditto
Fancy goods of every description
Large assortment of toys
Glass cases, counters, shelving; and an extensive variety of goods too numerous to advertise.
Without reserve.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Storekeepers, and others.

GREAT SALE of 200 PACKAGES BOOTS AND SHOES, just landed ex Warwick.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY next, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above-named day,
200 packages of new and stylish goods, from the following manufacturers, viz.:—
NATHAN JOSEPH
DAVID JOSEPH
H. JACKSON and SONS, and others.

The sale will be unreserved, and the terms liberal.

Among the goods are the following:—
All German lasting E.S., M.H., and S.H.
German lasting E.S., pps and ch., M.H., toes and cir.
Ditto ditto ditto, S.H., ch. and pps.
Kid E.S., M.H., ch. and pps., toes and cir.
Ditto, ditto, imitation balmorals and imitation button
Ditto, clps. and welts, rivets, toes and cir.
Ditto, M.H. and S.H., fancy buttons and fancy stitching
Imitation kid E.S., pps., ch. and welts, M.H. and S.H., rivets and sewn
Memel E.S., welts, M.H., rivets
Cloth E.S., T.P.H. and M.H., patent goloshed, welts
Levant E.S., welts, M.H., rivets
All satin Francais, E.S., M.H.
French cashmere E.S., M.H. and S.H., rivets and sewn
English ditto, ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Calf kid E.S., ch., M.H., pps. and ch. rivets
Levant goat E.S., ch., M.H., rivets
Memel balmorals, welts, M.H., rivets
Enamelled hide, E.F., shoes
Gent.'s E.S. imitation kid, patent goloshed.

Maid's lasting, kid, cashmere boots
Children's and girl's wear, in great assortment.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT TO WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

EXTENSIVE and ABSOLUTE SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 14th THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th instant.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions from Messrs. William Price and Co. (in consequence of their having entered into another business) to SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE, on the Premises, 329, George-street, on the above-named days,
The whole of their warehouse stock, including several shipments of new goods just arrived, comprising—
Fancy prints
Calicoes
Hollands
Stuffs
Muslins
Woollens
Blankets
Hosiery
Hats and caps, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

BRUSHWARE.

On TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of SHIPMENT ENGLISH-BRUSHWARE, ex Warwick.

Comprising—
Union and Whisk Dandy Brushes
Water Brushes, Spoke Brushes
Webbed Horse Brushes
Solid Back Shoe Brushes
Stove Brushes
Bass and Hair Brooms
Brown Wool Mats, &c., &c.

To Ironmongers, Saddlers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Warwick,
An invoice of brushware.
Terms at sale.

The Fine Schooner ATLANTIC.

For Sale by Auction, WEDNESDAY, 14th June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on WEDNESDAY, 14th June, at 11 o'clock,
The fine schooner
ATLANTIC,
71 tons register, 125 tons burthen, well and faithfully built at New Zealand of pine, copper-fastened, wire-rigged, sails and rigging in good order.
She is now lying at Macnamara's Wharf, where she may be inspected. Captain Hamilton, of the Scotsman, will be happy to give any further information.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 o'clock, At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

45 CASES VERY ELEGANT FURNITURE AND PIER GLASSES, Just landed ex Glenlora.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Glenlora,
45 cases furniture and pier glasses.
Terms at sale.
. The Auctioneers would call the special attention of the trade and private buyers to this sale, as the furniture is of a description seldom, if ever, imported into the colonies.
☞ Particulars in future advertisements.

BORTHWICK'S PORTER.

Under Instructions from the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock,
250 cases Borthwick's stout
Each 4 dozen.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

CARGO OF TIMBER.

Ex Helen.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock,
34 logs Richmond pine
Now lying at Pyrmont.
Particulars at sale.

COUNTER AND RATION SUGARS.

On account of whom it may concern.

Under instructions from the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Alger's No. 2 Bonded Stores (Walker's Wharf), on THURSDAY, June 15, at 11 o'clock,
800 packages sugars.
Full particulars of which will appear in morning's issue.

PRIME OREGON LUMBER, SPARS, &c.

The only shipment in the market, and the finest quality which has ever been here.

The entire Cargo of the Barque Antipodes, from Burrard's Inlet.

Under instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Farrelly's Wharf, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of the Antipodes, as follows:—
20 x 20—10 spars up to 58 feet
18 x 18—30 ditto ditto 63 feet
16 x 16—17 ditto ditto 65 ditto
15 x 15—19 ditto ditto 63 ditto
14 x 14—23 ditto ditto 56 ditto
12 x 12—30 ditto ditto 57 ditto
10 x 10—85 ditto ditto 57 ditto
10 x 8—17 ditto ditto 45 ditto
8 x 14— 5 ditto ditto 45 ditto
8 x 16— 2 ditto ditto 44 ditto
8 x 12—11 ditto ditto 44 ditto
27 bundles 4 feet pickets
101 ditto 4 feet 6 inch ditto
1842 ditto 5 feet ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

In the Insolvent Estate of Hanley, Brothers, Grocers.

Entire Stock-in-Trade of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Tea, Sugars, &c.

On the Premises, George-street South.

THIS DAY, Monday, June 12, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Official Assignee, F. T. Humphery, Esq.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises, as above, THIS DAY, Monday, June 12, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade of groceries, fixtures, Avery's weighing-machine, and effects, as follows:—

Lot
1 7½ dozen potted meat and anchovy paste
2 ½ dozen quarters liquid blue
3 1 dozen small ditto
1 10-12 dozen bottles cayenne
4 ½-dozen bottles curry powder
4 bottles chutney
6 bottles dried herbs
5 17 bottles Batty's pickles
6 4½ dozen anchovy sauce
7 1 10-12 dozen baking powder
8 3 dozen packets gelatine
8 dozen packets isinglass
9 9 bottles ½-pint castors
3 bottles tricopherous
3 10-12 dozen hair oil
10 1 5-12 dozen ½-pint salad oil (Whybrow's)
11 4 4-12 dozen ½-pint sauces (Lea and Perrins')
12 2 boxes spice, each 4 lbs.
1 box Epsom salts
13 16 lbs. congou
14 4 3-12 dozen quarts vinegar
15 13-12 dozen pints salad oil (Morton's)
1 1-12 dozen quarts, ditto (Whybrow's)
16 5 9-12 dozen pint pickles, mixed brands
17 4 8-12 dozen bottled fruits
18 5 3-12 dozen ½-pint assorted sauces
19 90 lbs. Colman's starch, white and blue
20 3 10-12 dozen Moir's marmalade
21 4 8-12 dozen essences
22 11 bottles White's Oriental pickle
23 4 4-12 dozen half-pints W. I. pickles
24 9 5-12 dozen half-lb. tins Colman's mustard
5-12 dozen 1-lb ditto ditto ditto
25 1 case, 6 dozen, ditto ditto
26 1 10-12 dozen bottles ½-lb. mustard
27 1 7-12 dozen patent groats
28 3 8-12 dozen ½ sardines
29 1 7-12 dozen Bowle's anchovies
30 3 dozen preserved fish, mixed
31 4 4-12 dozen jams, mixed
32 ½-cwt. fine salt
33 ½-cwt. washing soda
34 63 lbs. black lead, 7-lb. packets
35 7 tins biscuits, each 1 lb., Melbourne
12 tins Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, each 2 lbs.
36 110 lbs. flour
37 19 lbs. rice
38 6¼ gross safety matches
76 gross tandstickers
39 25 dozen 250's tin vestas
40 218 lbs. sugar
367 lbs sugar
41 150 lbs. twine
42 37 tins, each 7 lbs., Colman's mustard
43 10½ dozen clothes lines
44 2 boxes mould candles, 116 lbs.
45 2 cases, containing 3½ dozen, lobsters
46 2 boxes Colman's oatmeal, 4 lbs. net
47 2 casks white herrings (1 ullaged)
48 1 tin chicory, 56 lbs.
49 1 box Munn's maizena, containing 40 lbs.
50 2 boxes Kingsford's corn flour, 70 lbs.
51 2 cases fresh herrings, 8 dozen
52 2 ditto limejuice cordial, 2 dozen
53 2 ditto quarts vinegar, Moir's, containing 7 4-12 dozen
54 5 ditto pints salad oil, Morton's, 21 dozen
55 1 ditto quarts, ditto Whybrow's, 2 dozen
56 1 ditto pints, ditto, 4 dozen
57 2 ditto ½-pints, ditto, 6 dozen
58 2 bags black pepper, whole, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. net
59 1 bag white ditto, ditto, 1 cwt. 0 qr. 3 lbs. net
60 1 ditto tapioca, 95 lbs.
61 1 ditto coffee beans, whole, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. net
62 2 bags sugar, 2¼ cwt.
63 5 mats Mauritius crystals
64 16 ditto yellow counter
65 19 bags colonial sugar, each 70 lbs.
66 9 chests congou, LM&Co, No. 101
67 2¼ ditto ditto
68 2 boxes souchong
69 2 ditto young hyson, T in diamond / 26
70 1 ditto ditto ditto, 8½ lbs.
71 1 ditto gunpowder, 7 lbs.
72 19 ditto candles, light-weights
73 15 ditto ditto, full-weights
74 15 boxes Colman's blue, each 14 lbs.
75 1 case limejuice, containing 2 8-12 dozen
76 8 English cheeses, 84 lbs.
77 10 colonial ditto, 96 lbs.
78 26 loaves sugar, each 8 lbs.
79 6 jars cream tartar, each 14 lbs.
80 5 ditto tart. acid, each 14 lbs.
81 11 cases Hobart Town jams, mixed brands
82 16 ditto Knight's jams, each 5 dozen, 7 raspberry, 9 assorted
83 56 boxes figs
84 59 tins Moir's red herrings, each 1 dozen
85 4 ditto Hector's ditto, each 2 dozen
86 18 ditto ditto ditto, each 1 dozen
87 46 ditto kippered herrings, Morton's
88 51 ditto ditto ditto, Moir's
89 8 ditto ground ginger, each 8 lbs.
90 10 ditto W. I. arrowroot, each 7 lbs.
91 7 boxes Borthwick's baking powders
92 7 tins macaroni, each 3 lbs.
1 ditto ditto, ullaged
93 2 ditto vermicelli
94 3 ditto citron peel, each 7 lbs.
95 15 ditto lemon peel, each 7 lbs.
96 5 cases 1-lb. salmon, containing 19 dozen
97 3 ditto Whybrow's bottled fruits, each 3 dozen
98 12 boxes glycerine
99 3 cases and loose, 43½ gross, plaid vestas
100 1 ditto jar salt, 2 dozen
101 1 ditto Whybrow's sauces, ½-pints, 4 dozen
102 2 ditto ½-pint capers, 8 dozen
103 1 case Bath bricks, 3 dozen
104 1 box raisins, 60 lbs.
1 box ditto, 40 lbs.
105 7 cases Colman's white starch, each 56 lbs.
106 4 boxes clothes pegs, 19 gross
107 1 box Jordan almonds, 28 lbs.
108 1 case Batty's onions, 3 dozen
109 1 cask split peas, 2 cwt.
110 5 cwt. paper bags
111 6 reams royal hand, each 56 lbs.
112 6 reams tinfoil paper, each 30 lbs.
113 13 reams tea paper, each 32 lbs.
114 3 cwt. brown paper
115 1 hogshead ling
116 8 cases Moir's pickles, original, each 3 dozen
117 4 cases ditto ditto, pints, repacked
118 13 cases Whybrow's, original, each 4 dozen
119 2 cases ditto, repacked
120 2 jars preserved ginger
121 3 boxes Taylor's cocoa
122 4 boxes ditto chocolate
123 1 box Epps's cocoa
124 1 cask dried apples, 160 lbs.
125 1 ditto caraways, 50 lbs.
126 1 ditto whole ginger, 108 lbs.
127 1 4-12 dozen A blacking
128 2 1-12 ditto B ditto
129 9 4-12 ditto C ditto
130 1 keg carb. soda, 80 lbs.
131 10 boxes fancy soap
132 2 bags white and black pepper, 60 lbs.
133 48 boxes, JH soap
134 20 ditto D ditto
135 2 English hams, each 14 lbs.
136 15 hair brooms
137 4 American brooms
138 3 casks currants
139 1 ditto ullage
140 1 bag saltpetre, 20 lbs.
141 1 quarter-cask Monk's vinegar
142 3 bags salt
143 3 lbs. tobacco
144 Quantity of liquorice
TOOLS, &c., &c.
145 1 sugar mill
146 1 Avery's weighing-machine
147 2 brass counter-scales and weights
148 1 sugar scale
149 1 butter ditto
150 1 counter coffee tin
151 5 handsome tins (tea bins)
152 3 large ditto
153 3 small round tins
154 1 cedar table
155 3 cane bottom chairs
156 2 wooden ditto
157 1 dozen baskets
158 2 seives
159 Sugar and butter tins
160 1 kerosene drum, measures
161 8 ditto bottles, tin
162 2 dozen butter tins
163 1 bay horse
164 1 brown mare
165 1 black entire
166 2 grocer's carts and harness
167 1 saddle and bridle
168 1 Taunton's iron safe
169 Empty kegs, cases, and chests
170 Fixtures.

☞ Horses and carts will be offered at 12 o'clock sharp.

Also, the Interest of the Official Assignee in the Tenancy of Premises in George-street, having seven months to run, at a rental of £4 per week, of which £1 5s. per week is let off.

For convenience of sale, the Market-street stock has been removed to George-street premises.

Terms at sale.

NEW GOODS.

Sardines, Muscatels, Figs, Currants
Bleached Ginger, Nuts
Canary Seed, Oilmen's Stores
Pickles.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock,
380 packages new goods.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Scented Orange Pekoe.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock,
40 boxes scented orange pekoe.
Terms at sale.

SHEEP AND CATTLE STATION.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

HENRYANDI.

G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney,
That well-known and justly celebrated property, HENRYANDI, situated on the Liverpool Plains, and adjoining the noted runs of BAAN BAA and MELVILLE PLAINS.
HENRYANDI is of richly-grassed fattening country, and abundantly supplied with water in all seasons, having a frontage of 7 miles to the NAMOI RIVER, a great desideratum that is essentially necessary to the success of all interested in breeding first-class stock.
With this run, which is unrivalled in position and grazing qualities, will be sold
6000 sheep, more or less
100 mixed quiet and well-bred cattle, more or less
60 head horses, more or less.
Stores, working plant, and other belongings to the station to be taken by the purchasers in the usual way.
Terms, liberal, declared at sale.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street.

SALE POSTPONED TO FRIDAY, 16TH JUNE.

CATTLE STATION.

PORT CURTIS DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

The magnificent Estate of GLENPRAIRIE and STOODLEIGH will be submitted to public competition on FRIDAY, 16th June next, solely in consequence of the termination of partnership by the effluxion of time.

G. F. WANT has received definite instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 273, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 o'clock,
This very valuable pastoral estate, so wellknown as GLENPRAIRIE, comprising ten (10) blocks of the finest grazing country in Queensland, and situate within eighty miles of Rockhampton, together with 10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE (more or less).
The greatest care has been taken in improving and maintaining the quality of the herd. The original breeding cows were selected at considerable outlay from the justly celebrated stock of the late Clark Irving and Charles Walker, of the Clarence River. The bulls are from the D in diamond herd and other noted stations, including also the celebrated pure-bred imported bull "Lord Clyde," besides three English and three Colonial bulls of imported pure blood. All of these valuable stock have been used on the station for the last nine years. There is also a select mob of about 200 cows and their increase, and there is a ready sale for the Glenprairie bred bulls.
These facts alone would be in ordinary times a sufficient guarantee as to the actual value of the cattle. Taking into consideration, further, the proximity to a large and reliable market for fat stock at Rockhampton, and the prospect of a large demand for the Meat Preserving Company, render this valuable grazing and fattening country the best property that it is possible to invest capital with a certainty of a large and profitable return on the outlay.
STOODLEIGH,
the breeding station, is capable of carrying from 12,000 to 15,000 cattle. The Stoodleigh cattle are from noted brands selected with so much care, from the best herds in the colony, by the late Mr. Bridges.
The stockyard is fitted with all the latest improvements, and capable of working 5000 head, to which there is attached a large weaning paddock, also a horse paddock of 500 acres; there is also a large heifer paddock which will carry about 1500 head.
Stoodleigh is well watered by numerous creeks and waterholes; the run is well bounded, and the cattle are very quiet and easy to work. There is a selection of 640 acres at the homestead; as also another selection of 225 acres on the river Styx of splendid soil, and admirably adapted for sugar planting.
GLENPRAIRIE.
The fattening station consists of convenient paddocks and will carry about 8 to 10,000 head. The above property is divided into two (2) distinct stations (of which the greater portion is well and substantially fenced), the former being entirely devoted to the breeding portion of the herd, and the latter to fattening purposes.
There are at present on the run about 3500 male cattle, a large proportion of them being fat and fit for market. The average number annually considered marketable is from 12 to 1500 head.
The improvements are of the most modern character, the extensive nature of which afford the greatest facility for good and economical management of the stock in general, as well for the keeping and rearing of stud stock.
Horses, stores, working gear, &c., &c., belonging to the station will be taken at valuation.
Further information can be obtained on application to the Rooms, 273, George-street, Sydney.
TERMS—One-third cash; balance, one, two, and three years, secured on the property with interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

CATTLE STATION.

GLENPRAIRIE and STOODLEIGH, PORT CURTIS DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

In consequence of the termination of Partnership by the effluxion of time.

G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 16th June, at 12 o'clock,
The above choice cattle property so well known as GLENPRAIRIE, comprising ten (10) blocks of magnificent country, situated within 80 miles of Rockhampton, together with
10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, well and carefully bred.
The IMPROVEMENTS are of the most complete character, the extensive nature of which afford the greatest facility for the good and economical management of the stock in general, as well as for the keeping and rearing of Stud Stock.
The above property is divided into two (2) distinct stations, viz., Stoodleigh and Glenprarie, the former of which is devoted entirely to the breeding portion of the herd, and is capable of carrying from 12,000 to 15,000 head of cattle, the latter to fattening purposes, being divided into convenient paddocks, capable of carrying from 8000 to 10,000 head.
Further information can be obtained on application at the Rooms, 273, George-street; or upon reference to each Saturday's HERALD.

POSITIVE SALE.

STERLING CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Those 3 FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, Nos. 165, 167, and 169, WILLIAM-STREET, built in the most substantial manner of stone, with slated roofs, with verandahs and balconies, each containing hall, 6 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, bath-room, pantry, &c., and well known as PREMIER-TERRACE.
TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., have received instructions from B. James, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th June,
That really FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY, Nos. 165, 167, and 169, WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, built in the most faithful manner of stone, with slated roof, with verandahs and balconies, with handsome cut stone elevations, each containing hall and 2 rooms on the ground floor, drawing-room and bed rooms on the first floor, and 2 bed rooms on the second floor; with kitchen, servant's room, bath-room, pantry, &c.; at the rear, washing shed, &c., with entrance by a lane.

WATER LAID ON.

☞ PREMIER-TERRACE occupies one of the best positions in WILLIAM-STREET, close to HYDE PARK, and within ten minutes' walk of the business portions of the city, with a beautiful view of the HARBOUR and NORTH SHORE. The buildings were erected in a most substantial manner, and have been finished throughout most tastefully, without regard to cost, and are now in first-class order. The instructions for sale being positive, the special attention of those in search of a GOOD PERMANENT INVESTMENT is directed to the sale, few opportunities like the present being likely to present themselves of securing such well-situated investments.

Cards to view may be obtained at MORT'S ROOMS.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

By Public Auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th June.

WAVERLEY. — That choice Suburban Family Residence, MARMION, situate on Waverley Heights, commanding most extensive panoramic views.

WILLIAM-STREET, Woolloomooloo. — That sterling City Freehold Property, No. 165 167, 169, PREMIER - TERRACE.
* Special attention is directed to this eligible opportunity of securing a first-class city investment.

DARLINGHURST. Roslyn Hall Estate. — LOT 1. That choice Family Residence, Moriarty House and Grounds, situate in Roslyn-street, and presently in the occupation of G. M. Stephen, Esq.
LOT 2. Villa Allotments adjoining Moriarty House, having 83 feet frontages to Roslyn-street, by a depth of 245 feet, more or less.
LOT 3. Block of Land adjoining the residence of John Williams, Esq., having 170 feet, more or less, frontage to Roslyn-street, by a depth of 320 feet, more or less, with a cottage, now in the occupation of Mr. Wright.
LOT 4. Allotment of land, situate in William-street North, between the properties of T. W. Smart, Esq., and R. Holdsworth, Esq., having 65 feet frontage to William-street North, by a depth of 172 feet to Roslyn-street.

LIVERPOOL-STREET, Woolloomooloo. — Valuable Allotment of Land, between Crown and Palmer streets, having a frontage of 16 feet, by a depth of 90 feet to a lane.

BOURKE-STREET, Surry Hills. — Two 2-story Brick Houses, near Chelsea-street, adjoining the property of Mr. Lee, close to Moore Park, and overlooking Baptist's Gardens.

PARRAMATTA. — Block of Land, at the junction of O'Connell and Ross streets, facing the Domain Gate, containing 1¼ acre, with a 4-room brick house.

PYRMONT. — That really first-class Pyrmont Property, comprising a large block of land, having a frontage of 94 feet to John-street, 110 feet to Harvey-street, and 200 feet to Mary-street, in all about half-an-acre, subject to a ground rent of £30 per acre, with FIVE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES thereon erected.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

ROSLYN HALL ESTATE, DARLINGHURST.

Lot 1—That choice Family Residence, MORIARTY HOUSE AND GROUNDS, situate in Roslyn-street, and presently in the occupation of G. M. Stephen, Esq.
Lot 2—VILLA ALLOTMENT, adjoining Moriarty House, having 83 feet frantage to Roslyn-street by a depth of 245 feet, more or less.
Lot 3—BLOCK OF LAND, adjoining the residence of John Williams, Esq., having 170 feet, more or less, frontage to Roslyn-street by a depth of 320 feet, more or less, with a cottage, now in the occupation of Mr. Wright.
Lot 4—ALLOTMENT OF LAND, situate in William-street North, between the properties of T. W. Smart, Esq., and R. Holdsworth, Esq., having 65 feet frontage to William-street North by a depth of 172 feet to Roslyn-street.

Title: Apply to Messrs. M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan Solicitors, Pitt-street.

Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Captain William Russell to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th June,
The following choice freehold properties, situate at Darlinghurst, and forming portions of THE ROSLYN ESTATE.
LOT 1—That valuable freehold property, situate in Roslyn-street, close to Roslyn Hall, known as MORIARTY HOUSE, an elegant Italian villa, built most substantially and faithfully as a family residence, and in the occupation of G. M. Stephen, Esq.
LOT 2—A choice block of land adjoining MORIARTY HOUSE, having 83 feet frontage to Roslyn-street, by a depth of 245 feet more or less.
. This is a magnificent building site commanding a fine view of the Harbour.
LOT 3.—BLOCK OF LAND, adjoining the residence of JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., having 170 feet, more or less, frontage to Roslyn-street, by a depth of 320 feet, more or less, with a cottage thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. Wright.
. This is a fine block of property, and well worth the notice of those seeking land in the locality.
LOT 4.—A SPLENDID ALLOTMENT OF LAND, situated in WILLIAM-STREET NORTH, between the properties of T. W. Smart, Esq., and R. Holdsworth, Esq., having 65 feet frontage to WILLIAM-STREET NORTH, by a depth of 172 feet to Roslyn-street.
. This is the only vacant allotment in the locality; it occupies a fine position; and being situate between properties commanding at all times most respectable tenants, ensures for it an additional value.

☞ In bringing these properties forward for public competition, RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. desire to impress the conviction on intending purchasers that it is not often that such an opportunity is offered of securing really valuable CITY FAMILY RESIDENCES and BUILDING SITES, containing all the advantages of Suburban Residences within the limits of the city. The unusual depths of the land to be sold are additional advantages not to be lost sight of.

PLANS on VIEW, at MORT'S ROOMS.

For Positive Sale.
By order of the Mortgagees.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by auction, WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1871, at his Offices, Commercial Rooms, over Greville's, at 11 o'clock,
Those well-known fattening stations,
MUGRUGULLA, and
MIMORNAGINBI NORTH,
situate in the district of Maranoa, Queensland, and having a frontage of 8 miles to the river Culgoa, and 8 miles back.
Estimated area 64 square miles.
The improvements consist of a hut and yard. With the run will be sold about 700 head, more or less, of quiet well-bred cattle.
Full particulars on application to the Auctioneer, Commercial Rooms, George-street, Sydney.

SUPERIOR CITY RESIDENCE, No. 4, PRINCE-STREET,
Overlooking the Harbour, formerly the property and residence of WILLIAM HOGAN, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 38 FEET to PRINCE-STREET, on portion of which frontage is a SUBSTANTIAL HIGHLY-FINISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, built of brick on stone foundation, containing verandahs and balconies, hall, six large rooms, and kitchen, with complete stabling, coach-house, harness-room, large yard, &c., at the rear.

☞ Special attention is directed to the highly favourable position of this valuable city freehold, to the extent of frontage it occupies (part of which is still unoccupied), and to the many improvements which, during the last few years, have been effected in the locality.
As a residence in a healthy elevated position, with easy access, commanding uninterrupted beautiful harbour views, and at the same time close to the mercantile centre of Sydney, it is well worthy of notice. The premises are in first-class order, tastefully painted and decorated, and fitted with every family convenience, including stables and numerous out-offices. Instructions are received positively to sell, therefore buyers are requested not to neglect the opportunity for inspection and securing a permanent well-situated city investment.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

PRINCE-STREET. — Superior city residence, No. 4, Prince-street, overlooking the harbour.

SUSSEX-STREET. — Block of land, with 4 houses thereon, M'Lellan's-lane, off Sussex-street, between Erskine and Margaret streets.

LIVERPOOL and CROWN STREETS. — Corner allotment of land, with the following premises: corner shop and dwelling, shop adjoining in Crown-street, and dwelling-house in Liverpool-street.

STANLEY-STREET. — City residence, No. 113, Stanley-street, at the rear of the Presbyterian Church, Palmer-street.

Also, the remaining assets of the Fitzroy Ironworks Company, viz.:—
Allotments, town of St. Leonards, Manly Cove, Eden, Panbula, Gladstone; patent steam windlass, promissory notes and debts.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

UNRESERVED SALE of the REMAINING ASSETS OF THE FITZROY IRONWORKS COMPANY: viz.,

LOT 1.—Three Half-acre Allotments in the TOWN OF ST. LEONARDS, North Shore, viz., lots 11, 12, 13 of section 29, having frontages to Amhurst and Miller streets.

LOT 2.—Allotment of Land, containing 2 acres 2 roods and 32 perches, at MANLY COVE, being suburban portion No. 18.

LOT 3.—TOWN OF EDEN. Two allotments, having frontages to Imlay-street, being allotments Nos. 2 and 3 of section 38.

LOT 4.—PANBULA. Half-acre Allotment, fronting Merimbula-street, being allotment No. 11 of section No. 40.

TOWN OF GLADSTONE, QUEENSLAND.
LOT 5.—Twenty-one Allotments in the town of Gladstone, viz.:—
Lots 15 and 22 of section 3
Lot 30 of section 2
Lot 1 of section 39
Lots 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 of section 41
Lot 16 of section 4
Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 of section 43.

LOT 6.—ONE PATENT STEAM WINDLASS, to be seen at Mr. Zollner's Works, Liverpool-street.

LOT 7.—Sundry Promissory Notes and Debts due to the Company, particulars of which may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above remaining assets of the Fitzroy Ironworks Company, with the view to the settlement of the affairs of that Company.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY LIVERPOOL AND CROWN STREETS, near the South Head Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th JUNE, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner allotment of land having the following frontages
35 FEET to LIVERPOOL-STREET,
60 FEET to CROWN-STREET,
35 feet to a 16-feet lane
on which are the following brick-built premises—
Corner SHOP and dwelling of 5 rooms, occupied by Mr. Hinton.
DWELLING-HOUSE, in Liverpool-street, containing 4 rooms, occupied by Mr. Brown.
BUTCHER'S SHOP and dwelling of 2 rooms, occupied by Mr. Keenan.
Good yards, with closets drained into main sewer. Water laid on. Rental, £91 per annum.

☞ This is an admirable small city investment, the position of which is a sufficient guarantee to the purchaser of a never failing return, and the permanency of value and tenancy. The SALE WILL BE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Title deeds can be inspected on application.

Terms at sale.

SUSSEX-STREET, between Erskine and Margaret streets,
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND in M'Lennan's-lane, off SUSSEX-STREET, together with 4 HOUSES thereon, known as the property of Mrs. BATES.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. — Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. FITZHARDINGE and SON, Solicitors, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th JUNE, at 11 o'clock,
ALL that BLOCK of LAND off SUSSEX-STREET, approached by M'LENNAN'S-LANE, containing by admeasurement 21 PERCHES, being original lot No. 5 of section 87 of the CITY, together with the four STONE HOUSES thereon, as follows:—
Three contain each 2 rooms, and one contains 2 rooms and kitchen, with water laid on, &c.
Total rental derivable from the premises, £68 18s. per ANNUM.

☞ This property occupies the most central part of Sussex-street, between Erskine and Margaret streets, in close proximity to the wharfs and principal Produce Stores.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

STANLEY-STREET.

HANDSOME WELL-FINISHED CITY RESIDENCE, No. 113, STANLEY-STREET, adjoining the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PROPERTY, at the corner of Palmer-street, and opposite Maher's-terrace.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th JUNE, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 19 feet to STANLEY-STREET, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a lane at the rear, on which is a substantially built FAMILY RESIDENCE, with verandah balcony on a handsome cut stone elevation, containing hall, 5 large rooms, bathroom, and kitchen, with slated roof, large yard, stone-built stable of 3 stalls, with loft above, &c., at the rear.

☞ The above occupies a pleasant, elevated position, near Barham Hall, the residence of the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, close to Hyde Park, and within easy walking distance of the business portions of the city. The house is a good, sound, substantial building, tastefully finished and decorated, and fitted with every convenience for a small family. It is let to Mr. Lamy, at a rental of £65 per annum. Cards to view can be obtained on application.
Terms at sale.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture, &c., comprising, Sideboards, Hair-seated Couches and Chairs; Loo, Telescope, and Side Tables; Chiffonieres, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Book-cases, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Washstands, &c. Also, Singer's Sewing-machine, Bycicle, Chaff-cutters, Office Furniture, Cedar Shop Fittings, Stoves, Harness, Revolvers, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at their Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, June 10, 1871.

BROWN AND ANOTHER v. S. M. SYMONS.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 12 noon, on the premises occupied by the defendant, Camperdown Road, near the Cemetery, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless this writ is previously satisfied),
A quantity of household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456497

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS WEARNE are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Isabella Maud; to move from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Willing, Liverpool, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 12 noon. JORDAN SPARKS, Undertaker, Parramatta.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD THOMAS NEWELL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE; to move from his residence, Queen-street, Newtown, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Balmain Cemetery. W. CURTIS, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. CATHERINE WILLIS are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, 108, Liverpool-street, near Pitt-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3, to Camperdown Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South; 129, South Head Road; and 60, Riley-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ABRAHAM POLACK are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved wife, HANNAH; to move from her late temporary residence, Broughton-street, Glebe, on TUESDAY MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South; 60, Riley-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
Mr. JAMES J. BARTLETT.

Mr. JAMES J. BARTLETT returns his sincere thanks to his Brother and Sister Professionals and the Employés at the Opera House, for their great kindness in offering him a Complimentary Benefit THIS EVENING, June 12. His association with the ladies and gentlemen, both as actor and manager, during the last nine years in the colonies, has been most pleasurable.

By desire, Mr. JAMES J. BARTLETT will appear in his great character of "Dalton," in Tom Taylor's successful play, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, preceded by W. H. Cooper's sensation drama, SUN AND SHADOW.

THIS EVENING, Monday, June 12,
SUN AND SHADOW,
or, Mark Stornway's Nephews.

Mark Stornway............Mr. Stuart O'Brien
Ralph Stornway............Mr. J. H. Rainford
Tobias Truckle............Mr. Charles Young
Rapid............Mr. H. N. Douglas
Dick Nuggetts............Mr. J. J. Bartlett
Vamp............Mr. H. Power
Madeline Seldon............Miss Eleanor Carey
Tabitha Truckle............Miss Burton.

The scene is laid in New South Wales. Time – the Autumn of 1867.

TATTERSALL'S LONG ROOM! (A. Torning).
SYDNEY HARBOUR BY MOONLIGHT!
(W. J. Wilson).
DIGGINGS AT GRENFELL IN THE DISTANCE
(painted by W. J. Wilson).
THE FLOOD!!

The performance will conclude (by desire) with Tom Taylor's great Play, in 4 acts,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Robert Brierley............Mr. H. N. Douglas
Hawkshaw............Mr. Charles Young
Dalton, alias Tiger, alias Downey (his original character)............Mr. J. Bartlett.

The Highbury Barn Gardens—A Bill Broker's Office in the City—Old City Churchyard.

THURSDAY, Grand Benefit to Mr. WILLIAM DIND, tendered him by the Company of the Opera House. MONEY, and host of Entertainments.

SATURDAY,
THE ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS,
most charming Burlesque Artists in the world.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

BALLET LADIES wanted to MEET on stage, at 11 a.m. sharp.

THE OPERA SEASON.

SIGNORI CAGLI AND POMPEI'S PROSPECTUS
can be had on application at our Warehouse, George-street.

ELVY and CO.

CAGLI AND POMPEI'S GRAND OPERA.

Invitation.—Those gentlemen who may be desirous of supporting the proposed OPERA SEASON are invited to attend a short MEETING, at our Piano Warehouse, on TUESDAY next, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving further information from Signor Pompei, and for the opening of the Subscription List.

ELVY and CO.,
Opera Box Office,
321, George-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN SYDNEY,
THE AMERICAN EXCELSIOR MINSTRELS.

Great and Unbounded Success of the Grand Burlesque Opera of the
BOHEMIAN GAL!
BOHEMIAN GAL!

THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 12.
Darling Jenny.
Monkey's Wedding.
Old Letters (words by Mr. S. H. Banks, of Sydney, Music by J. A. Herman).
Anna Maria Gaol Bird.
Annie of the Vale.
PHANTOM CHORUS,
Kelly, Robson, Reeves, and Company.

AMERICAN PRIZE JIG,
W. ROBSON.

POWER OF MUSIC!
Messrs. KELLY and HERMAN.

"THE FLOWER THAT BLOOMETH,"
B. CLARK.

SENSATION SONG AND DANCE!
ALEX. O'BRIAN.

ESCAPE FROM PARIS IN A BALLOON.

The whole to conclude with the Burlesque Opera, of the BOHEMIAN GAL.

Count Arnheim............N. Reeves
Thaddeus............B. Clark
Sam............Harry Kelly
Devilshoof............Alex. O'Brien
Arline............J. A. Herman
Florenstein............E. Amery
Mr. Saunders............W. Sayers.

H. KELLY, Manager.
H. EASTWOOD, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

Proprietors........Messrs. Bird and Taylor.

CROWDED HOUSE.
STILL CONTINUED SUCCESS.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
for
THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 12th,
and
The most Powerful Attraction ever offered to the Public at
MILLION PRICES.

FIRST APPEARANCE of the Celebrated Dancing Gymnast,
JEAN VERLETTI,
in some of his wonderful acts, comprising Horizontal Bar, Ladder in the Air, and
FLYING TRAPEZE.

G. GILHAM, CHAMPION HORSEMAN of the WORLD, in his great sensational Voltigeur Act.
WALTER AIREY, GREATEST CLOWN of the AGE, in his clever local Stump Speech.
Professor TAYLOR'S Troupe of EDUCATED DOGS and MONKEYS, introducing the highly-trained Ape Monkey, MAJOR.

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY next, June 17.

N.B.—The Management beg to inform those persons unable to gain admittance on Saturday evening, that their tickets are available for THIS EVENING.

Doors open at a quarter-past 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
MILLION PRICES—PIT, ONE SHILLING.
Stalls, 2s; circle, 3s.
T. KING, Agent.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL and daughter give Lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen. 114, Stanley-st.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL'S Quadrille Assembly every Thursday Evening. Late Oddfellows' Hall.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S Classes for Pupils and Visitors, New Oddfellows' Hall, Monday Evening.

DANCING CLASS.—Mr. SCOTT will hold a Select Elementary Dancing Class, at Mr. Spencer's Ballroom, Adolphus-street, Balmain, every Wednesday Evening, at 8. Course of 8 lessons, 6s; single lessons, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessee............Mr. GEORGE ANDERSON.
Stage Manager............Mr. C. H. BURFORD.

Glorious Triumph.
The renowned DONATO,
And the great WIELAND TROUPE, positively FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

TO-NIGHT, the French Sensational Drama, the MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

To be followed by the wonderful DONATO in his Terpsichorean evolutions.
The WIELAND BROTHERS in their classical groupings.

TUESDAY (To-morrow) NIGHT, benefit of MISS CLARA STEPHENSON.
Great Bill. Pit, Sixpence.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THIODON'S WONDERS, THIS EVENING.
Mr. MARGETTS (Gentleman Comique) will introduce an entirely new and select Programme of Comic Ballads, THIS EVENING. Mademoiselle THIODON'S choice selection of Operatic Music, THIS EVENING.
Admission: One Shilling; Reserved seats, Two Shillings; Children, half-price.
Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—By request, an Exhibition will take place at half-past 2 on WEDNESDAY next. Reserved seats may be secured any day at the Office, School of Arts, 11 o'clock till 1 o'clock.
JOHN BENNETT, Manager.

MASONIC HALL.

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of his Excellency the EARL of BELMORE, M.A., M.R.I.A., her Ladyship the Countess of Belmore,
His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B. and Lady Stephen
Mr. JOHN HILL'S
ANNUAL CONCERT,
THIS EVENING, June 12, 1871.
ARTISTES:

Mrs. Conduit	Master Willie Thompson
Mrs. Cordner	Mr. John Delaney
Mr. Laurence Simmons	Mr. Charles Packer, R.A.M.
Mr. Andrew Fairfax	Mr. Alfred Anderson, R.A.M.
Mr. Alfred Hare	(Pianist to H.R.H. the
Mr. Sebastian Hodge	Duke of Edinburgh).

MR. JOHN HILL'S CONCERT.—Special Notice.—In consequence of the very general request of Mr. Hill's patrons, he has decided to allot the front rows in the body of the hall to reserved seats, in place of in the gallery, as previously arranged. Entrances to reserved and unreserved seats from York-street, and from Clarence-street to gallery.
Prices of admission, 5s., 4s., and 2s.
Doors will be open at 7 30 p.m.; concert to commence at 8.

ENTERTAINMENT.
A MUSICAL and LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT will take place in St. Jude's Schoolroom, Randwick, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th instant, by Lady and Gentleman Amateurs. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
T. MORTEN EDSON, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Practice for the forthcoming Concert To-Night, 8 o'clock sharp.

TOWN HALL, REDFERN.

Under the patronage of the MAYOR and ALDERMEN of the Borough.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
to
Mrs. ST. JOHN ADCOCK,
by the Members of the
REDFERN CHORAL SOCIETY,
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, 13th June.

The first part will consist entirely of Sacred Music in the second part will be given a selection of songs, glees, and operatic choruses.
CHORUS OF 40 VOICES.
Tickets, 1s. each. Reserved seats, 1s. 6d.

Conductor............Mr. G. W. WILSON.
Accompanist............Mrs. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
J. HANIGAN, Hon. Sec.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.
Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price.
FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning.
Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

FAMILY MOURNING.

DAVID JONES and CO. respectfully invite the attention of families to their IMMENSE STOCK of MOURNING MATERIALS,
comprising
NORWICH PARRAMATTAS, of unequalled brightness
ANGOLA REPS and BARATHEAS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH.
BALMORAL CRAPE SHAWL, a splendid FABRIC of a TWOFOLD character, wearing extremely well as a DRESS, or forming a pretty TRIMMING in lieu of CRAPE
FRENCH MERINOES of unusually good VALUE.
MOURNING SILKS of the choicest descriptions.
GROUT'S QUADRUPLE CRAPES, which DO NOT SPOT FROM RAIN.
EMBROIDERED CRAPE TRIMMINGS, of NEW DESIGNS.

DENISON HOUSE.

Opened, To-day,
ONE CASE
of
BLACK VELVETEENS.

THOMPSON and GILES,
GEORGE-STREET.

INEXPENSIVE WINTER DRESSES.

DAVID JONES and CO. have just landed their latest shipment of
WINTER DRESSES,
ex Christiana Thompson.
These include, among other FASHIONABLE and NEW TEXTURES, a large importation of
WOOL SERGES, in all colours,
at thirteen shillings and sixpence and eighteen shillings and ninepence } the dress.
WOOL REPS, in all the new shades,
at
Fourteen shillings and ninepence the dress.
PATTERNS FREE by POST to families in the country.

THE ONLY GENUINE SALE of USEFUL DRAPERY in the colony now on at A. HORDERN and SONS, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, 756, George-street, Haymarket, consisting of the remaining portion of the Stock in the Assigned Estate of Messrs. W. G. WHITING and CO., Merchants, late of Wynyard-square. Also, a large consignment of 400 Packages, which we have purchased for cash, at a large discount off English cost, enabling us to sell goods at such prices as must effect a speedy clearance. The above stocks are valued at
£30,000.
We are also compelled to clear out the above purchases to make room for several large shipments now being bought by Mr. ANTHONY HORDERN, sen., in England.

Read the following list of prices:—
Imitation colonial tweeds, 1s 11d and 2s 6d per yard
Blankets, 3s 11d per pair
Blankets, 2½ yards long, 4s 11d
Sheets, from 2s 6d per pair
White quilts, 2s 11d each
Flannel (all wool), 9½d yard
Crimean flannels, from 7½d per yard
Wool tweeds, 1s 6d per yard
West of England tweeds, 2s to 3s 11d per yard
Strapping tweeds, 11½d to 1s 2d per yard
Good white calico, 2½d per yard
Grey calico, for house lining, 2d per yard
Carpeting, 7½d per yard
Grey sheeting, 7½d per yard
Winter dresses, full dress, 2s 11d each
Josephine kid gloves, 1s, 1s 11d, and 2s 6d per pair
Linen damask, 1s 4½d per yard
COLONIAL TWEED, Rayner's best, 2s 11½d.
To the shopkeepers of Sydney and the country.—We beg to call your attention to our new Wholesale Warehouse which we have just opened.
A. HORDERN and SONS, 756, George-street, Haymarket, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Importers, and Agents for Manufacturers.
☞ No connection with any other houses.

[COPY.]
We have, this day, sold to Messrs. A. Hordern and Sons all the Colonial Tweeds we make until further notice.
A. and J. RAYNER, Emu Plains.
June 10th, 1871.

TABLE DAMASK, all linen, 1s 6½d to 2s 6d yard. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

WHITE TABLE CLOTHS and Napkins, a bargain. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

COUNTERPANES and Quilts, all sizes, very cheap. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

FLANNELS, all wool, 9½d to 1s 4½d per yard. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

BLANKETS, all sizes, 8s 11d to 18s 6d the pair. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

SHEETINGS, stout and wide, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d yard. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

STRAW HATS, ladies' and children's, 1s 6d to 3s 6d. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

GOLD AND SILVER TRIMMINGS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Gold Fringes, Tassels, Girdles, Cords, Braids, &c., &c. The same in silver.

Just received per Mail, in the General Haberdashery Department, Victoria House.
FARMER and COMPANY.

VICTORIA HOUSE.—SHOW-DAY.

WINTER FASHIONS.

We shall make a large display THIS DAY in our various Show Rooms, of the present fashions in
MILLINERY, MANTLES, AND DRESSES,
as received by mail.
FARMER and COMPANY.

THOMPSON and GILES,
Manufacturers and Importers
of
every description of Youths' and Gentlemen's Clothing and Hosiery, &c.,
Denison House, George-street,
Sydney.

A large parcel of Woollens having just been opened, consisting of all the new mixtures and designs, both in Coatings and Trouserings, gentlemen are confidently requested to inspect the same.
Overcoats of the latest fashion, in the following cloths:—
Witney, 35s
Beaver, 37s 6d
Petersham, 42s
Pilot, 45s
Showerproof tweed overcoats, at 21s, 25s, 27s 6d, 30s
Nicoll's overcoats, 30s, 35s
The new overcoat, double-breasted frock, in blue witney, 55s
Inverness Capes—
Grey witney, 22s 6d
Beaver, 26s
Melton, 30s
Petersham, 35s
Shower-proof tweed inverness capes, in a variety of shades, 28s 6d
Nicoll's paletot rugs, 14s 9d, 29s 6d
Ditto ditto hooded, 39s 6d
Tweed galatea suits, 55s, 57s 6d, 60s
Ditto sacs ditto, 47s 6d, 50s, 53s
Black cloth paget coats, 42s, 45s, 47s 6d
Silk mixed ditto, 37s 6d, 42s, 45s
Dark tweed ditto, 42s, 45s
Blue diagonal, 45s.

Black cloth galatea coats
Silk mixed ditto, at all prices
Dark tweed ditto, ditto
Very elegant cloths for trousers and vests, at the following prices:—
Trousers and vests, 25s, 27s 6d, 30s
Fancy tweed trousers in great variety, 15s, 17s 6d, 20s, 20s 6d
A very choice selection of double-breasted vests, in all the new patterns.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
made up in all descriptions of winter cloths, both dark and grey mixtures.
The galatea suit, in tweed, blue diagonal, and silk mixtures, from 37s 6d to 50s
The jacket suit, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, from 22s 6d to 37s 6d
The blue Petersham galatea suit, 18s 9d, 20s
Inverness capes in Witney, Petersham, beaver, and blue pilot, 11s 9d to 17s 6d
Showerproof tweed Inverness capes, 11s 6d to 21s
Showerproof tweed overcoats, 17s 6d to 21s
Tweed trousers and vests, fashionably cut, from 17s 6d to 25s
Tweed trousers, from 9s 9d to 16s 6d
Gentlemen who have occasion to travel will find in our stock some of the most useful requisites, consisting of
Basil and real leather
Portmanteaus and trunks, in all sizes,
at moderate prices.
In railway rugs we have some of the finest all-wool Witney in the colonies and of the largest size, TARTAN, ICELAND, and OXFORD.

GENT.'S and BOYS' HATS and CAPS,
both in new shape and styles.
Gent.'s Paris hats
Napier, Prince of Wales, and Ledbury,
17s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s, 22s 6d.
Gent.'s drab shell hats,
new shapes, just opened,
10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, 16s 6d.

Ladies' drab shell and black Paris hats with falls.

Men's felt hats, in soft and hard felts, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d
Boys' felt hats, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 9d, 7s 6d.
The above have been selected from the large stocks of the celebrated firms of Tress and Co., Woodrow, and Townsend.

GENT.'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
Paragon frame, 8 ribs,
Imitation ivory handles, 14s 6d
Rustic, natural, fancy wood ditto, 17s 6d
Fancy carved ivory ditto, 18s 6d
Paragon frames, 12 and 16 ribs, Nagasakis, 14s 6d to 35s
Also every quality in alpaca, zanella, and gingham.

GENT.'S WINTER HOSIERY
selected by our London buyer from the stocks of Messrs. Morley and Brettle, consisting of real Merino half-hose.
Fancy tartan and self colours
Lambswool ditto
Shetland, white, fancy, and grey
Merino pants
Fancy stripe and plain lambswool shirts and pants
Vicuna half-hose and pants to match
A large shipment of gent.'s fancy scarfs, both in plain, coloured, and figured have been just marked off and will be well worth an inspection.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Tailors, Clothiers, Outfitters, Hosiers, and Hatters, &c., &c.
DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

THOMPSON AND GILES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.
DENISON HOUSE,
376, 378, and 380, GEORGE-STREET.

ALL ORDERS
EXECUTED
in the
BEST TASTE
and the
FIRST STYLE OF FASHION,
combined with
MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMILY AND COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.
THOMPSON and GILES respectfully direct the attention of those whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire to their very large and well-assorted stock of
BLACK GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Black Parramattas, Henriettas, French merinoes, and twills
Coburgs, llamas, alpacas, Russell cords
Victoria cords, crape cloth, Balmoral cloth, &c.
GROUT'S and COURTAULD'S BEST BLACK PATENT CRAPES,
in every width.
Black parasols and umbrellas, lined and unlined
Black crape, lisse, and gossamer falls
Black kid, thread, and silk gloves
Black cashmere, silk, and thread hosiery
Mourning millinery and made skirts
Every requisite of general mourning.
N.B.—All mourning orders receive special and prompt attention at Denison House, and none but reliable makes are kept.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

The EXPOSITION of NOVELTIES in our MILLINERY SHOW ROOM is very choice and new, comprising all the NEW SHAPES, in
Millinery and trimmed bonnets
Hats and bonnets, untrimmed
Flowers, feathers, coiffures, &c.

DENISON HOUSE,
376, 378, and 380, GEORGE-STREET.

EX CHRISTIANA THOMPSON.—
7 cases of new goods, just opened.
New flowers, new feathers, new shapes
New hats, new bonnets, new ornaments.
An inspection respectfully invited to a very choice selection of the newest millinery goods, direct from the home market.
E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.
Millinery, underclothing, baby linen, and general drapery at moderate prices.

OPENED THIS DAY,
FRISETTES, COILS, PADS, TRESPLAITS
HELMET PUFFS, PIN CURLS, PRINCESS ROLLS
NEW STYLES and SHAPES, 1s to 3s 9d.
JUST LANDED,
HORSEHAIR DRESS IMPROVERS, 2s 6d to 3s 11d
NEWEST SHAPES.
An ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of BABY LINEN, and 3 CASES of NEW GOODS ex Mail Steamer.
E. WAY, Importer, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.
Silk velvet and velveteen jackets, from 6s 11d to 3 guineas
Black cloth jackets, new shapes, our own make
Black cloth jackets, fully trimmed, from 4s 11d to 18s 6d
Waterproof mantles, new shapes, our own make
Waterproof costumes, 17s 6d; children's, all sizes
A competent cutter engaged on the premises.
New satin serges, new reppes, new camlets—choice
French merinoes, 1s 9d to 2s 11d, all shades, real goods
Josephine kid gloves, black stitched colours, all sizes
Men's alpaca umbrellas, 4s 11d; ladies' ditto, 3s 11d
New straw hats, new Sedan, other shapes, 1s 11d
Boys' felt hats, all shapes; straw ditto, 1s 11d.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!
CHEAPER THAN EVER!
at the NEW SHOP,
608, George-street,
Brickfield-hill.

HENRY BULL,
is selling
COLONIAL TWEED, 2s 11½d per yard
Blankets, from 4s 11d per pair
HORROCKSES A, 4½d per yard
Alhambra quilts, 2s 6d each
WEST of England tweeds, 2s 11d to 3s 6d per yard
Wool tweeds, 1s 11d per yard
Strapping tweed, 1s 3d per yard
FLANNEL, ALL WOOL, 9½d per yard
Black cloth, double width, 3s 6d per yard
Good white calico, 3½d per yard
GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, 2s 11d per pair, really cheaper than ever
FANCY SILKS, 2s 11½d per yard
FANCY SILKS, 2s 11½d per yard
Diagonal Broad Cloth, Blue and Black, for making jackets, &c., from 4s 11d per yard

HENRY BULL,
on removing to these new premises, has determined to sell at very small profits, and GUARANTEES to sell any article as cheap, or cheaper than any HOUSE in the trade. Note the address—
HENRY BULL,
604, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.
New Wholesale Stores at the rear of the Retail Premises.

RILEY, BROTHERS, 167, 169, South Head Road. Silk fringes, per mail, 7½d, all colours.

BLACK Kid GLOVES, stitched, colours, at RILEY, BROTHERS', 167, 169, South Head Road.

RILEY, BROTHERS, 167, 169, South Head Road. New dress trimmings. Dressmakers supplied.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
manufactured from Horrockses' longcloths, warranted well made, and of the most approved shapes.
BABY LINEN in endless variety.
The cheapest House in Sydney for these goods.
D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street,
next Mr. Hollingdale's, jeweller.

NEW FLOWERS, feathers, ribbons, laces, gloves, wool ties, silk scarfs. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-st.

W. C. KELK.—CLEARING-OUT WINTER DRESSES. Near Lassetter's.

W. C. KELK.—CLEARING-OUT WINTER JACKETS. Near Lassetter's.

W. C. KELK.—CLEARING-OUT WINTER SKIRTS. Near Lassetter's.

W. C. KELK.—CLEARING-OUT WINTER SHAWLS. Near Lassetter's.

W. C. KELK.—CLEARING-OUT WINTER TRIMMINGS. Near Lassetter's.

J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-street, will show to-day, real LACE TIES, Collars, &c. (per Mail).

J. Q. CARTER.—New Shades in Terry RIBBONS, tartan and plain velvets, velvet rosettes, &c.

J. Q. CARTER has received (per mail) new Patterns in Black Silk FRINGES. 411, George-street.

659 PIECES RIBBON, in terry cords, &c.; Laces, Trimmings, &c. H. French, 44, S. Head Road.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces the OPENING of his NEW GOODS for the present season. These goods, unsurpassed in quality, will be made up at the same moderate charges which has given so much satisfaction; while to gentlemen paying "prompt," special and large reductions will be made, giving them advantages in quality, style, and moderateness of price not obtainable elsewhere. J. EXTON, Tailor, 391, George-street.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—Notice of Removal. S. COOK, Export Shoe Manufacturer, begs to inform merchants and the trade generally that, in consequence of adding to his business the rivet and machine-sewn branches, he has been compelled to remove from 43 and 45, Weymouth-terrace, to more commodious premises, situated No. 261, Hackney Road, where all orders and communications should in future be addressed, and where same will receive prompt and careful attention.
London, May 1st.

FURNITURE, ETC.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.
In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.
Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

THE WHEELER and WILSON new IMPROVED Family Lock-stitch Noiseless MACHINE, £8 10s. These Machines are the CHEAPEST and MOST PERFECT in the colonies.
They are simple in construction, and will tuck, braid, hem, frill, bind, gather, fell, quilt, &c.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

FOUR THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA are now using
WILLCOX and GIBBS' Family Sewing MACHINES.
They are equally suitable for light or heavy fabrics.
Price £8.
HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st., near Royal Hotel.

WANTED, to purchase the FURNITURE of a 6-room house. Henry Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CARTER'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
No. 404, George-street,
☞ OPPOSITE the Telegraph Office.
A report being prevalent that I am about leaving the colony, also that I am in connection with another party in my business, I respectfully desire to inform my customers and the public generally that there is no truth in any such statements. I do business solely on my own account, and trust, by renewed attention and uprightness in dealing, to merit the continuance of that support which I have hitherto received.
R. T. CARTER.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING.
An Illustrated Furniture CATALOGUE, containing nearly six hundred Designs of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal on application.
All orders for export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.
Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of remitter.
LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.,
Upholsterers and Cabinet-Makers,
73, 75, and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 years.
N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMATEUR'S Turning LATHE wanted; price below £10; state capacity and tools. Address Æ, HERALD.

BROADWOOD and SONS' Grand and Semi-grand Pianofortes for SALE. Allan, Street, and Norton.

EMPTY CASES for SALE. Apply BENJAMIN BRAUN, No. 1, Wynyard-street.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUP for 20s; a large handsome black curly dog. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE, in or about the city. W. W., 48, Park-street.

WANTED, to rent a HOUSE or COTTAGE, in or near Sydney; 12 months' rent will be paid in advance. Address Tenant, HERALD Office.

WANTED, £500, for six months or more, at the option of the lender; security unquestionable—country property.
Apply to Z. Y. X., care of John Dawson, Esq., solicitor, Sydney.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

AGENTS and Canvassers wanted, for the Lesmahago Cannel Coal. Liberal commission. 8, King-street.

AN APPRENTICE wanted to the Millinery. Apply Mrs. Way, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

A GENTLEMAN having about £2000, can find employment for self and money. Z., HERALD Office.

MASONIC.—Applications (stating salary per annum) are invited from Brethren qualified to fill the office of TYLER and JANITOR for Lodges and Chapters, under the I. and S. C. Open until THURSDAY, the 15th instant. For particulars apply to E. H. Williams, 11, Market-buildings.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

Young women desirous of being trained as NURSES in this institution should either write to the Lady Superintendent, or apply personally at the Infirmary any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

SCHOOLMASTER required for a Grammar School. For particulars apply Gordon and Gotch.

TO MANTLE MAKERS.—Wanted, a competent HAND, to superintend the Mantle Workroom. Thompson and Giles.

TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—An importing Drapery House is open to give a COMMISSION for the Coast Districts, Manning and Macleay Rivers, and the Southern Road. Address N. Q., HERALD Office.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, Brush Hands, and a Paper-hanger, early. Edwards, contractor, 89, William-st.

WANTED, a few LESSONS in Photographic Colouring. Novice, HERALD Office.

WANTED, Apprentices, at Mrs. Foot's, Mushroom Hat Establishment, Coveny's-bdgs., Market-st.

WANTED, a few SCABBLERS. Apply to George Peters, Congregational Church, Parramatta.

WANTED, a BOY, for the Boot Finishing. No. 3, Lansdown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, STONEMASON for a small job. Apply Belmore Park Hotel, Gipps and Mary streets.

WHIP-MAKERS.—Wanted, Thong maker; experienced cutter. Keyston, 36, Bourke-st., Melbourne

WANTED, 2 DRESSMAKERS. Mrs. Robinson, No. 322, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Tin-plate WORKER. R. Batters, South Head Road.

WANTED, 2 JOINERS and 2 first-class Cabinet-makers,—mates. 117, Victoria-street, sharp.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION wanted. Groom, drive, garden, and milk; single man. C. B., Post Office, Sydney.

SITUATION wanted, by a young Person, to assist in housework. 38, King-street West.

WAITING Situation, House and Parlour Maid; good refs. Mrs. Green's Registry Office, Woollahra.

WANTED, by a respectable Youth, a SITUATION in a Store. Apply to J. M'G., Post Office.

WAITING Engagements, Domestic Servants with references, farm labourers. Donnelly, Wm.-st.

WANTED, SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid; respectable female. M'Mahon, 49, Wm.-st.

WANT SITUATIONS.—Useful Men, all kinds, at from 5s per week. 535, Kent-street South.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a respectable Married Man, as collector of rents and debts, or to take charge of a goods store. Best security given if required. Open for a week. J. B. S., HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL, of 14. Apply Mrs. Allen, next tannery.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 16. 206, Rose Cottage, near Albert Cricket Ground.

WANTED, General SERVANT, for two in family; 10s a week. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a strong active Person, as General SERVANT. Apply before 2, 130, William-street.

WANTED, a strong active General SERVANT. Mrs. Wilson, 98, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, in a small family. 397, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a strong active Girl, as General SERVANT. 124, Castlereagh-st., near Hunter-st.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply to John Davis, Waterloo.

WANTED, strong BOY. Apply H. Butler, 35 and 37, corner of Park and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, two BARMAIDS, for the country. Apply, between 10 and 11, 272, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 4 Barmaids, also Servants of all capacities. References required. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID (middle-aged preferred). 291, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, an Assistant COOK. Apply, with references, to House Steward, Union Club, after 10.

WANTED, first-class Man COOK. Apply Angel Hotel, Pitt-street, before 9 a.m.

WANTED, good Cooks and Laundress; one for North Shore. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Cooks, House and Parlourmaids. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong LAD. H. Clark, butcher, South Head Road.

WANTED, a first-class SHOPMAN. Apply Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a WAITRESS. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 180, Flora-terrace, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14. Apply 133, York-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, to make herself useful. Apply Yorkshire Stingo, Castlereagh & Goulburn-sts.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply after 10, this day, 2, London-ter., Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, English preferred; must be a good cook. 139, King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. All the washing put out. Baltic Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply, between 9 and 1 o'clock, to Mrs. G. F. Want, Carsden, Woollahra.

WANTED, for the country, a Female COOK; must be thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply this day, to Mrs. Grant, 213½, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, at Woolloomooloo; wages, 11s. Apply to Mrs. Dingle, William-street, for address.

WANTED, a young Woman, as NURSE, for a lady going to live beyond Mudgee; must have good references, and be able to take charge of an infant as well as other children. Apply between 1 and 4 o'clock to-day, if fine, or on Tuesday, to Mrs. H. C. Dangar, Grantham, Pott's Point.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS.—A Suite vacant, with other rooms. 185, Macquarie-street North, opposite Inner Domain.

APARTMENTS, Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-street; Suites and Bedrooms. Mrs. Grant.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Mair's, 140, Castlereagh-street; Drawing-rooms and large Bedrooms.

APARTMENTS and VACANCIES. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and VACANCIES. Mrs. Wright, The Osborne, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS for one or two Gentlemen, in a private family; beautiful view of harbour; best room suited for widow lady or gentleman studying. 43, George-street, Dawes' Point.

ACCOMMODATION for one or two ladies; partial Board, if required. 289, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS, with partial Board, for two or three Gentlemen. 139, King-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Stabling.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen. Mrs. Evans, 158, Castlereagh-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, families and gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's, 27, Park-st., Park House, nr. Pitt-st.

BOARD and Residence for married couple or gentlemen. 178, Flora-terrace, Woolloomooloo-street.

DETACHED ROOM for one or two men. 214, Cumberland-street, seventh door from Church-hill.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain entrance. Terms moderate.

TO LET, a large front ROOM, with use of a kitchen. 84, Hunter-street.

TO LET, 1 or 2 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; near George-street. Apply Pierce, William-street.

TO LET, 3 ROOMS, suitable for sewing-machines, or where light is required. 218, Castlereagh-street.

UNFURNISHED Apartments vacant; also Board and Residence for married couple. 92, Elizabeth-st.

BOARD, &c., wanted by young Gentleman in musical family. Terms not exceed 25s. B. G. S, Post Office.

WANTED, for a Clergyman's Family, in Sydney or Suburbs, Furnished APARTMENTS, one Sitting and three Bed Rooms, with cooking and attendance. Omega, HERALD Office.

WANTED, in an airy and quiet locality, BOARD and RESIDENCE for three ladies. None need apply unless with unquestionable references. Apply A. B., HERALD Office.

TO LET.

BALMAIN.—To LET, part of a fine new HOUSE, in Darling-street, close to ferry; beautiful view of harbour, and every convenience. Particulars can be obtained from G. Hamilton, 1 and 2, Exchange.

GEORGE-STREET, next D. Jones and Co., SHOP and Stores. Apply B. Braun, No. 1, Wynyard-st.

HOUSE to LET, No. 6, Richmond-terrace, Domain, now in thorough repair and well drained. Apply to Mrs. Haslingden, No. 5; or M'Donald, Smith, and Co., Hunter-street.

HOUSE to LET, containing 6 rooms; kitchen, sheds, yard, good well of water, and paddock; rent, 15s. Apply G. Kilminster, corner of Ocean and Piper streets, Woollahra.

MANLY.—To LET, three 8-roomed HOUSES, furnished, complete. E. Zuccani, 253, George-street.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, LLANGOTHLAN COTTAGE; rent, 17s 6d. Apply to Mrs. Monday.

PROPERTIES TO LET.

ARTHUR CUBITT'S
"CITY AND SUBURBAN HOUSE AND ESTATE REGISTER" FOR JUNE
is now ready and will contain full particulars of a number of new Properties in city and suburbs, suitable for all classes of tenants, and can be obtained, FREE OF CHARGE, upon application at the Publishing Office, 8, Bridge-street.

TO SOLICITORS.—To LET, large commodious Office, at 105, Elizabeth-street. Apply to Mr. Whiddon.

TO LET, No. 1, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern; 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, stable, and coach-house.

TO LET, a 2-roomed HOUSE, in Wentworth-place. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, the Lord Rodney Hotel, Kent-street; bar fittings complete. Apply A. GOODWIN.

TO LET new SHOP in a rising neighbourhood. Mr. Hopkins, Bourke-street, opposite Stanley-street.

TO LET, good Grocer's SHOP; corner; good neighbourhood; 4 and 5-roomed Houses. Rising Sun.

TO LET, 2-roomed HOUSE, 5s week. Apply Butcher, corner Raglan and Pitt streets, Redfern.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 2 large rooms, &c., 5s 6d. 12, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, corner SHOP, fixtures complete; rent low. Rose and Cleveland streets, Shepherd's Paddock.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE; fine view; 27, West-street, Darlinghurst. Rent low.

TO LET, No. 3, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern; 5 rooms, kitchen, bath. Key at No. 2.

TO LET, SHOP, George-street, suitable for boot trade. H. Bond, 473, Pitt-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 44, Derwent-street, Glebe, the pleasantest street in the suburbs, 5 rooms; rent, 10s.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, garden, &c., 61, Glebe Road, opposite Norton-street; rent, only 10s.

TO LET, a 9-roomed HOUSE, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst; rent, £72. Key at No. 3.

TO LET, a 7-roomed HOUSE, Brisbane-st., op. Goulburn-st.; rent, 18s. W. H. Harris, Francis-st., Glebe.

TO LET, a SHOP, 6 rooms, with stable; Bay-street, Glebe; rent low. W. H. Harris, Francis-st., Glebe.

TO LET, off Pitt-street, next new City Bank, a 6-roomed HOUSE; rent 16s. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, a detached COTTAGE, 7 rooms, &c., Toxteth Park, behind Mrs. Plomley's cottage. Key next cottage.

TO LET, 2, Twickenham-ter., Stanmore Rd., Newtown. Apply on premises, or Cooke and Robins, 231, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 2 rooms and a kitchen, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, a Grocer's SHOP and PREMISES, in Lower George-st. Apply Mrs. Samson, 28, Upper Fort-st.

TO LET, in Woolloomooloo-st., neat and convenient Cottage, for a small family. Apply 130, Forbes-st.

TO BE LET, Fern Hill, Kiribili Point, North Shore, beautiful COTTAGE and GROUNDS. George R. Dibbs, 127, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, KIRIBILI COTTAGE and PADDOCK, North Shore, at present occupied by Mr. Paul. George R. Dibbs, 127, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, Cowper-street, Waverley, 6 rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, stable and coach house. Apply to Joseph Vickery, Waverley.

TO LET, at Paddington, a HOUSE and SHOP, two plate-glass windows, gas-fittings complete, a good awning, counter, glass cases; every requisite for a respectable business. G. Hawkins, opp. Post-office, Paddington.

TO LET, at Liverpool, Forbes Villa, 8 rooms, pantry, stable, large garden and paddock; elevated situation, and altogether superior residence; five minutes' walk from Railway station. C. A., Scrivener, Liverpool.

TO LET, spacious SHOP and Premises, No. 6, Park-street; suitable for any business. Immediate neighbourhood of New Town Hall. Apply Thomas Saywell, tobacco manufacturer, next door.

TO LET, on lease for five years, PREMISES, No. 27, Prince-street. For terms, &c., apply J. B. Verdan, Yurong-street; Cavan Byrne, Elizabeth-street; or W. Byrne, 29, Prince-street.

TO LET, a 9-roomed HOUSE in first-class order, situate in Cambridge-terrace, Newtown Road, opposite the University pleasure grounds; bath-room, flower garden, and every convenience. Mr. Maze, corner of Terrace.

TO LET, Lavender Bay, North Shore, a delightfully situate COTTAGE, containing hall, 4 rooms, with large attic over, and kitchen at rear. Key at Dind's Hotel. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, on very liberal terms, MARANGAROO, three miles from the Bowenfells Railway Station, consisting of about 400 acres of land with a commodious Dwelling-house and two small Cottages, besides garden, orchard, &c. Apply to Andrew Brown, Esq., Cooerwull, Bowenfells; or to M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

TO LET.
COTTAGE and FARM, at Rocky Point, George's River. The land is good market garden land and the cottage in good order.
COTTAGE, at Ashfield, newly erected, finished in superior manner; the ground attached is nicely laid out.
These properties will be let very reasonably.
For full particulars apply to W. H. Deloitte, 3, Spring-street, Sydney.

TO LET, WERRINGTON MANSION, containing 9 rooms, kitchen, dairy, store, and all other necessary out-buildings, together with 430 acres of fine grazing land, small orangery and garden, all securely fenced and well watered, within two miles of Penrith and one and a half miles of St. Mary's, also within ten minutes' drive of railway platform on the estate. Possession can be given on the 1st of June. For further particulars apply to J. King Lethbridge, Dunheved, Penrith; or to W. Tindale, 363, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET.

TO LET, GREATEST BARGAIN IN SYDNEY, Old King's Head, George-street North, opposite Sailors' Home, 14 rooms, stables, good enclosed yard, in best possible condition, will be let as a store or private house only; for twelve months, thirty shillings per week.

9-roomed comfortable FAMILY HOUSE, Wynyard-square, for several years occupied by Dr. Brown; excellent bath and shower, gas through house. For a term, at moderate rent.

IN MORT'S PASSAGE, George-street, OFFICES, with lower Stores in back gateway, lately occupied by J. C. Peters. Will be let for a term. Very low rent.

9-roomed comfortable FAMILY HOUSE, No. 10, Wynyard-square. For a term, very moderate rent.

TWO-ROOMED HOUSE, Wynyard-square, near Clarence-street; low rent.

TO LET, large WORKSHOP, STORE, and STABLE, adjoining Norwich Union Insurance Office, Castlereagh-street, late Lenehan's factory. Will be let a great bargain.

Apply at Raphael's, Elizabeth-street North.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. F. Lee, 87, Harrington-street.
F. Barker, 86, Sussex-street.
Charles Lea (late F. Larter), 92, South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, Brickfield-hill, few doors from Bathurst-street.
C. Carter, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Mrs. Hinchcliffe, Waterloo.
J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
R. Iredale, Bourke-street, South Head Road.
J. J. Cooper, adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
SUBSCRIPTIONS—£2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
. The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 4d, to be had of all news agents.

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